Bedford Inquirer.

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BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, NOV. 29, 1861. VOL. 34, NO. 48

Poetry.

FAREWELL TO SUMMER.

Farewell, thy moon is on the wane,
Thy last bright day is near its close,
On rosy lips that thirst for rain,
Heaven not a drop bestows;
The cricket. Summer, sounds thy knell—
Queen of seasons! fare the well.

The flowers that wreathed thy beauteous head
Droop, pale and withered, on thy brow—
The light that made the morning red
Is dull and misty now;
Sad voices pipe, in wood and dell,
To Summer and her joys, farewell.

Gone is thy belt of rainbow sheen,
Starred with the dew drops of the showers,
And kirtle of enchanted green
Embroidered o'er with bright flowers;
The golden wand of wonderous spell
Is dim and broken now—farewell!

There is a summer of the heart
That has its mournful ending here;
Delights that warmed its core, depart
While it grows dull and drear;
And sadder than the funeral bell,
Hope whispers to the soul—farewell

SOUTH CAROLINA GENTLEMAN.

Air:—"*The fine Old English Gentleman.*"

Down in a small, Palmetto State, the curious ones may find,
A rippling, learning gentleman, of an uncommon kind,
A staggering, swaggering sort of chap, who takes his whiskey straight.
And frequently condemns his eyes to that ultimate vengeance which a clergyman of high standing has assured us must be a sinner's fate—
This South Carolina gentleman, one of the present time.

You trace his genealogy, and not far back you'll see
A most undoubted octoroon, or mayhap a mustee,
And if you note the shaggy locks that cluster on his brow,
You'll find that every other hair is varied with a kink that seldom denotes pure Caucasian blood; but betrays an admixture with a race not particularly popular just now—
This South Carolina gentleman, one of the present time.

He always wears a full dress coat, pre-Adamite in cut,
With waistcoat of the loudest style through which his ruffles jut,
Six breast-pins deck his horrid front, and on his fingers shine,
Whole invoices of diamond rings which would hardly past muster with the original Jacobs in Chatham street for jewels gen-u-ine—
This South Carolina gentleman, one of the present time

He chews tobacco by the pound, and spits upon the floor,
If there is not a box of sand behind the nearest door,
And when he takes his weekly spree, he clears a mighty track,
Of every thing that bears the shape of whiskey skin, gin and sugar, brandy sour, peach and honey, irrepressible cock-tail rum, and gum and luscious applejack—
This South Carolina gentleman, one of the present time.

He takes to euchre kindly, too, and plays an awful hand.
Especially when those he tricks, his "style" don't understand;
And if he wins, why then he stoops to pocket all the stakes.
But if he loses, then he says to the unfortunate stranger who has chanced to win: "It's my opinion you are a cursed Abolitionist, and if you don't leave South Carolina in one hour, you will be hung like a dog." But no offer to pay his loss he makes—
This South Carolina gentleman, one of the present time.

Of course he's all the time in debt to those who credit give,
Yet manages upon the best the market yields to live,
But if a northern creditor asks him his bill to heed,
The honorable gentleman instantly draws two bowie knives and a pistol, dons a blue cockade, and declares that in consequence of the repeated aggressions of the North and its gross violation of the Constitution, he feels that it would utterly degrade him to pay any debt whatever, and in fact he has at last determined to secede—
The South Carolina gentleman, one of the present time.

A pretty girl was lately complaining to a Quaker friend that she had a cold, and was sorely plagued in her lips by chaps. "Friend," said Obadiah, "thee should never let the chaps come near thy lips."

Who are the Abolitionists?

Without fear of paradox,' we answer—The Rebel Slaveholders themselves. And we proceed to prove our case.

Not an age ago, we stood in Tammany Hall, and heard Col. John Cochrane make a charming speech in favor of the annexation of Cuba. If we did not think it a Pro-Slavery speech, the audience did, and bestowed upon it a meed of approving screams as loud as those which immediately after greeted the bald niggerisms of Isaiah Rynders. Where stands John Cochrane now? Is he devoting his velvet elocution to the cause of man-owning? Does he dote upon slaveholders as they are now, in the perfect bloom of natural development? On the contrary, he avowed himself in this very city recently, to a certain and not inconsiderable extent, an Abolitionist. Who made him so? The Rebel Slaveholders! Who, then, are the real Abolitionists? We answer, the Rebel Slaveholders! They are not only abolishing Slavery, but Pro-Slavery throughout the country. Is this, inasmuch as we are of the Republican party, any fault of ours? We are not Daniel S. Dickinson's conscience-keeper. Mr. George Bancroft doesn't come to us for his opinions. Gen. Benjamin F. Butler cannot say with truth that we made him a practical Abolitionists. Mr. Benjamin F. Hallet isn't indebted to *The Liberator* for his new and creditable views. Who have put even Caleb Cushing under conviction, and well advanced toward repentance? We answer, once more, the Rebel slaveholders? Who, then, are the Abolitionists?

Again, here is the Democratic Party demoralized, disintegrated, as bad as destroyed. Who did it? Who alienated allies as faithful as possible? Who threw down into the dust their well-knit phalanx of champions so careless of all save feality to man-stealers? Who converted it, rank, file, and leaders, into a sworn and inexorable enemy? We answer, once more, the Rebel Slaveholders! Who, then, are the Abolitionits?

If men will grasp at shadows they must e'en be content to miss the substance. These Rebels had been stuffed with plums—why would they, after such a juvenile fashion, cry for the moon? They wanted a Fugitive Slave Law, and they got; they wanted it enforced in Boston, and it was enforced, at the bayonet's point, in Boston; they wanted more territory, and we voted them enough to make a moderate continent; they wanted Free Trade, and an approximation to Free Trade was conceded; they wanted to hang John Brown, and they did hang him; they wanted Buchanan in the White House, and in the White House did he take up his wretched residence. What more did they want? God may know, but we don't. Four years ago, Slavery seemed to be built upon a rock; and good men became disheartened as they calculated its strength.—It had upon its side the Democratic party, the remains of the Whig Party, a large body of Northern clergymen, and a very considerable minority, valuable, at least as a nucleus, of Northern voters. If it was assailed in conventions and synods, and in all manner of annual meetings, it never lacked glib defenders. Science soothed it; Biblical criticism coddled it; commerce made love to it; economists dandled it, alarmists pleaded for it; lawyers ransacked whole libraries, from Coke to Taney in behalf of it. Every body, as a rule, admitted that the United States Constitution was upon its side. If a man was flogged to death in Arkansas, somebody always remarked, serenely: "Ah! the Constitution you know;" and nobody after that ventured to say a syllable about the homicide. Literature was emasculated to assuage slaveholding apprehensions; unfortunate poems were subjected to amputation and peccant tracts to excision; religious newspapers were conducted with more caution in favor of Slavery than severity against Sin; and those protests against a domineering wrong which should have been thunderous sank to the softest sigh. But what availed all this? Slavery trusts nobody. These doughfaces were as much in earnest as men of such pliant natures could be; but after all their scraping and bowing and treacled words and limitless protestations, the Slaveholder believed not in them. He might have done so. We say candidly that we think he might have done so.—We think that it would have been for the interest of his System of Labor for him to have feigned, even if he did not feel, a generous credulity. The political alliance vouchsafed to him, much as he might distrust it, was surely better than political outlawry. Very mangy dogs have managed to make shift in this barren world by forcing their company upon cleaner curs. The strength of Slavery was in its Electoral Votes and Congressional Representation; but these in turn were not in themselves, as we have seen, powerful enough to sway the national policy. But, as it fell out, the Northern Democracy needed the Slaveholders as urgently as the Slaveholders needed the Democracy. Alone it could do nothing. With a subsidized South faithful to its venal contracts, we might have had, and we shudder to think how narrowly we have escaped, a Dynasty of Buchanans. Slavery can never be a robust political institution, but it is astonishing how much sedulous nursing will do for the puniest of weaklings.

The Democracy, demolished by the crazy blows of the slaveholders, they had yet one more chance: not for the perpetuity—for that from the first, was out of the question—but for the prolongation of the institution. Yet once more the gods maddened those who were designed for destruction. A quiet acquiescence in the election of Mr. Lincoln, while it would not have been inconsistent with the most vigilant circumspection, would have done as much to counteract any abolition tendencies of the Administration as the Rebellion has done to foster them. Such a policy, permitting the Democratic party to keep up the show of an organization, and to send to the House of Representatives a respectable Opposition would have kept the Capitol and the White House both upon their good behavior, and would have compelled a caution inconsistent with any formidable fanaticism. The prudent way seems plain enough; but madness, bent upon destruction, will wander into crooked paths. Instead of quiet and sagacious assertivity, the slaveholders at once began to bluster, and from the insolence of speech soon lapsed into practical iniquities. They gave no Northern man an opportunity of defending them. They disavowed all alliances, and officially published their determination of going to the devil in their own way. Then indignant men said: Let them go! And let Slavery go with them! Who, then, are the Abolitionists?

We have always supposed Human Slavery to be a self limited social disease, especially in Republican America. The doom of the monster was pronounced and recorded long before its birth. The landing of the Pilgrim Fathers at Plymouth in the seventeenth century made Slavery impossible upon this continent in the twentieth. The Declaration of Independence diluted as it was, against the earnest protestations of Mr. Jefferson, to suit the delicate stomachs of the Southern members of the Congress, was the death-warrant of the system. Sooner or later its last hour must have come. A lie, though permitted to run up and down, and vaunt itself, and bellow its infinite repetitions of itself, is refuted from the beginning, and will be silenced at last. It may sink quietly out of sight; or it may go out in a stench of blood and smoke, as the Pet Lie of our time is going; but its exit is predestinate. The Lie of Slavery was unpleasantly vociferous one year ago; but now its own friends have knocked the wind out of it, and tripped its legs from under it, and in all other ways mercilessly exposed its weakness and witlessness. It might have meandered through the length and the breadth of the land for half a century longer; but now its career of curses and of crime is well nigh over. For so much let us be thankful, and patiently abide the end.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A TIGER KILLED BY BABOONS.

The following account of a tiger chase is extracted from the *North Lincoln Sphynx*, a regimental paper, published at Graham's Town Cape of Good Hope. The writer, after alluding to his sporting experiences of all kinds, and in all quarters of the Globe, declares that he never witnessed so novel or intensely exciting a chase asthat about to be described:

Not long ago, I spent a few days at Fort Brown, a small military post on the banks of the Great Fish River, where my friend W. was stationed One evening, as my friend and I were returning home after a somewhat fatiguing day's buck-shooting, we were startled by hearing the most extraordinary noises not far from us. It seemed as if all the demons in the infernal regions had been unchained, and were amusing themselves by trying to frfghten us poor mortals by their horrid yelling. We stood in breathless expectation, not knowing what could possibly be the cause of this diabolical row, with all sorts of strange conjectures flashing across our minds.

Nearer and nearer the yelling and screaming approached, and presently the cause became visible to our astonished eyes. Some three or four hundred yards to our right, upon the brow of a small hill, a spotted leopard (commonly called in this country a tiger, though much smaller than the lord of the Indian jungles) came in view bounding along with all the speed and energy of despair, while close behind him followed an enormous pack of baboons, from whose throats proceeded the demoniacal sounds that had, a few seconds before, so startled us. Our excitement in the chase, as you may suppose, was intense. On went the tiger, making for the river, the baboons following like avenging demons, and evidently gaining ground upon their exhausted foe, though their exultant yells seemed each moment to increase his terror and speed.—They reached the stream, the tiger still in advance, and with a tremendous bound, he cast himself into its muddy waters and made for the opposite bank. The next moment his pursuers, in admirable confusion, were struggling after him, and as the tiger, now fearfully exhausted, clambered on the land again, the largest and strongest of the baboons were close at the heels, though many of the pack (the old, the very young, and the weakly) were still struggling in the water.

In a few moments all had passed from our sight behind the brow of the opposite bank; but their increasd yelling, now stationary behind the hill, told us that the tiger had met his doom, and that their strong arms and jaws were tearing him limb from limb. As the evening was far advanced, and we were still some miles from home, we did not cross the river to be in at the death; but, next morning, a few bones and scattered fragments of flesh and skin showed whathad been the tiger's fate. On our return home we were told by some Dutch gentlemen that such hunts are not uncommon when a tiger is rash enough to attack the young baboons, which often happens. All these creatures for miles around assemble and pursue their enemy with relentless fury to his death. Sometimes the chase lasts for days; but it invariably closes with the destruction of the tiger—a striking instance that the idea of retributive justice is not confined to man alone.

A Man's name passes around most freely when it has a handle to it.

State's Evidence—a wretch who is pardoned for being meaner than his comrades.

WHAT WAS DONE IN THE REVOLUTION.

The following story of the Revolution was first published some years ago, in the Greenfield (Mass.) *Gazette*, and is now copied from the "Book of the Lockes," page 366. There is no doubt of its entire truthfulness. The heroine was Miss Eunice Locke, of Townsend, Mass., and subsequently the wife of Edward Richards. She died at Gill, Mass., in 1846 aged about 83.

Her example may do something to inspire the ladies of the present day with a similar spirit to provide all things needed for their brothers, husbands and fathers—our brave soldiers—who on the tented field are now heroically battling for their country's flag and the rights of man. When the whole people of the North are as thoroughly in earnest and willing to make as great sacrifices as were our Revolutionary fathers and mothers, then may we look with some hope for a speedy termination of this rebellious war:

"Late in the afternoon of one of the last days of May, in the year '76, when I was a few months short of fifteen years old, notice came to Townsend, Mass., where my father used to live, that fifteen soldiers were wanted.

The training band was instantly called out, and my brother, that was next older than I, was one that was selected. He did not return till late at night, when we were all in bed.—When I rose in the morning, I found my mother in tears, who informed me that my brother John was to march next day after tomorrow morning at sunrise. My father was at Boston in the Massachusetts Assembly.—Mother said that though John was supplied with summer clothes, he must suffer for winter garments. There were, at this time, no stores, and no articles to be had except such as each family could make itself. The sight of mother's tears always brought all the hidden strength of body and mind into action. I instantly asked what garment was needed. She replied 'pantaloons.' 'Oh, if that is all,' said I, we will spin and weave him a pair before he goes. 'But, said mother, 'the wool is on the sheep's back, and the sheep are in the pasture.' I immediately turned to a younger brother and bade him take the salt dish and call them to the yard. Mother replied, 'Poor child, there are no sheep shears within three miles and a half.' "I have some small shears at the loom." said I "But you can't spin and weave it in so short a time." "I am certain we can mother." How can you *weave* it?—there is a long web of linen in the loom." "No matter, I can find an empty loom." By this time the sound of the sheep made me quicken my steps toward the yard. I requested my sister to bring the wheel and cards, while I went for the wool. I went to the yard with my brother, and secured a white sheep, from which I sheared with my loom shears, half enough for a web; we then let her go with the rest of her fleece. I sent the wool in by my little sister, and Luther ran for a *black* sheep, and held her while I cut off wool for my filling and half the warp, and then we allowed her to go with the remaining coarse part of the fleece."

The rest of the narrative we abridge. The wool thus obtained was duly carded, spun, washed, seized and dried; a loom was found a few doors off, the web "got in" and wove, the cloth prepared, cut and made two or three hours before the brother's departure, that is to, say, in forty hours from commencement, without help from any modern improvement.—The good old lady closed her account by saying, "I felt no weariness, I wept not, I was serving my country, I was relieving my poor mother, I was preparing a garment for my darling brother. The garment finished, I retired and wept until my overcharged and bursting heart was relieved."

A BISHOP AGAINST LOW-NECKED DRESSES.

—Bishop Timon publishes in *The Buffalo Sentinel* of Saturday, a letter addressed "to the honored and pious Christian women of the diocese," upon a subject which he has long refrained to touch, though pressed apparently by Divine impulse, low-necked dresses. He discourses at much length upon the modesty of dress, quoting largely from the Scriptures on the score of morality, and from the writings of Catharine Beecher, Dr. Ellis, and others as respects health, and proceeds to say:

"But whatever may be the sentiment of the learned and the wise, on the danger of low-necked dresses to the health, and whatever may be our wishes for the temporal happiness of the Christian women in our diocese; and whatever our zeal for the sacred missions, which women have to cultivate from earliest youth, and form, as only a mother can, the Christian life and spirit, in their sons and daughters; yet we dare not press upon them, in the relations of society those rules of prudence, when they or their children prefer to wear fashionable low-necked dresses in fashionable circles. But we most earnestly exhort all ladies, the very young as well as those of more mature age, not to appear in church, nor assist at Catholic sacred functions, nor present themselves for the reception of the sacraments, without having the neck, shoulders, and breast modestly covered. And we request all pastors of souls, and all religious ladies engaged in teaching, to use every possible exertion and influence to see that this advice be accepted in the spirit of charity, and of zeal for that which best pleases God, with which it is offered."

The Bishop trusts that Christian ladies will receive his advice in the spirit in which it is given and directs that the pastors under his charge touch upon the subject in their discourses.

A CURL CUT OFF WITH AN AXE.

A TRUE INCIDENT.

"Do you see this hair?" said an old man to me.

"Yes; but what of it? It is, I suppose, the curl from the head of a dear child long since gone to God."

"It is not. It is a lock of my own hair; and it is now nearly seventy years since it was cut from this head."

"But why do you prize a lock of your hair so much?"

"It has a story belonging to it, and a strange one. I keep it thus with care because it speaks to me more of God and of his special care than anything else I possess.

"I was a little child of four years old, with long, curly locks, which, in sun, or rain, or wind, hung down my cheeks uncovered. One day my father went into the woods to cut a log, and I went with him. I was standing a little way behind him, or rather at his side, watching with interest the strokes of the heavy axe, as it went up and came down upon the wood, sending off splinters with every stroke, in all directions. Some of the splinters fell at my feet, and I eagerly stopped to pick them up. In doing so I stumbled forward, and in a moment my curly head lay upon the log. I had fallen just at the moment when the ax was coming down with all its force. It was too late to stop the blow.—Down came the axe. I screamed, and my father fell to the ground in terror. He could not stay the stroke, and in the blindness which the sudden horror caused, he thought he had killed his boy. We soon recovered; I from my fright, and he from his terror. He caught me in his arms and looked at me from head to foot, to find out the deadly wound which he was sure he had inflicted. Not a drop of blood, nor a scar was to be seen. He knelt upon the grass and gave thanks to a gracious God. Having done so, he took his axe and found a few hairs upon its edge. He turned to the log he had been splitting, and there was a single curl of his boy's hair, sharply cut through and laid upon the wood. How great the escape! It was as if an angel had turned aside the edge at the moment, when it was descending upon my head.

With renewed thanks upon his lips he took up the curl, and went home with me in his arms.

"That lock he kept all his days, as a memorial of God's care and love. That lock he left to me on his death bed."

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND NEGRO HUNTERS.

As far as can be judged from their words, the tories who are now so bitterly abusing the Administration, look upon the Constitution of the United States simply as a great negro-catching instrument. All its other provisions they discern dimly through the medium of the articles relating to fugitives from labor. Therefore a war to uphold the Constitution, amounts in their estimation to a grand military negro hunt, and nothing more. It is not surprising, then, when a resolution is introduced into Congress that it is no part of the duty of the national army to return fugitive slaves, these tories are violent in their abuse of it. They consider that it is by all, means, and above all other duties, the business of our soldiers to return negroes, and chase them, too, if necessary. They utterly oppose any coercion. We have no right, they say, to enforce obedience to the Constitution in general, but if a panting fugitive rushes into camp pursued by his blood thirsty rebel master, then it is time to look out for the Constitution. Then is an opportunity to save the Union to some purpose. This rebel is in open war against the government. It must be put an end to. The rascal must be compelled to take his nigger, if he doesn't the oath in accordance with the Constitution. And so the slave is given up to be driven away again to his labor in the intrenchments, or to his death, if the master thinks he has too keen a scent for liberty.

This is the only true way to uphold the Constitution—by 500,000 armed and equipped slave-hunters. Even if the master be shot in arms, his slaves must be carefully handed over to the estate.

It might happen that in the very midst of an engagement a body of these negroes, furious under their long endured wrongs, might wickedly and unconstitutionally precipitate themselves upon the ranks of their masters.—It would not be strange. It is very much after the style of oppressed men.

But in this case it would be the duty of the Federal troops to break ranks at once, and rush as a grand *posse comitatus* to the capture of these miscreants, who were adding "servile insurrection" to the crime of being black, and thus "having no rights which white men are bound to respect."

This is the substance of the tory diatribes about the 'Abolition war.' All the interests of government are of no account; the peace of the country is of no account; all the ordinary system of conducting war is of no account; nothing is of account except negro-hunting, and that must be attended to even if the heavens fall. All this is simply the most disgusting sort of torysm. If the rebels care for the safety of their negroes, let them attend to their obligations to the Constitution. Let us have no more of the slave-driving audacity which insists that the suppression of the great rebellion shall be of no importance whatever in comparison with negro-hunting for the benefit of the gentlemen rebels.—*Norwich Courier.*

Confirmed in her Habits.

A gentleman of excellent habits and very amiable disposition, was so unfortunate as to have a wife of a very different character: in short, one that would get beastly drunk.—Being in company with a few intimates one of them remarked to him, that if she was his wife—since all other things had failed—he would frighten her in some way, so that she would quit her evil habit, and proposed the following method: that some time when dead drunk, she should be laid in a box shaped like a coffin, and left in that situation until her fit should be over, and consciousness restored.

A few evenings after, the dame being in a proper state, the plan was put into execution: and after the box lid was properly secure, the party alluded to watched, each in turn, to witness the result. About daylight next morning the watch heard a movement, laid himself down by the box, when her ladyship, after bumping her head a few times, was heard to say:

"Bless me! where am I?"

The outsider answered, in a sepulchral tone: "Madam you are dead and in the other world."

A pause ensued, after which the lady inquired again,

"Where are you?"

"Oh! I am dead too," said he.

"Can you tell me how long I have been dead?"

"About three weeks."

"As you have been longer here than I have, can you tell me where I can get *a little rum!*"

Judgment for a Newspaper Account.—Among the recent decisions at the general term of the Supreme Court of the Albany (N. Y.) district, was one in favor of Mr. J. Seabury against Bradford O. Walt, for seven years subscription to the Catskill *Recorder and Democrat*. The New York *Observer*, one of the eldest religious newspapers in the country says of this decision.—"It is surprising that so few subscribers fully understand their responsibilities to publishers of newspapers. The law which governed in this decision is a law of Congress, and therefore applicable in every State in the Union. Many subscribers seem to regard the bill for a newspaper the last to be settled, especially the last which the laws will enforce. Responsible men, even under trifling whims, refuse to take their papers from the office, regardless of arrears, and when half a dozen more years have been added to arrears at the time of stopping, think it hard to pay the increased bill with interest and cost of collection."

Contempt of Court.

The other day a young lawyer of one of the Western counties, was employed to prosecute a man indicted for larceny before a commiting court composed of three magistrates. On hearing the testimony, they refused to commit the prisoner to jail. Our lawyer, whose name is McKay, concluded to take revenge on the magistrates. He accordingly began the attack.

"I wish your Honors would fine me five dollars for contempt of Court," he said.

"Why, Mr. McKay?"

"Because I feel a very decided contempt for the Court."

"Your contempt for the Court is not more decided than the Court's contempt for you," was the response of one of the magistrates.

This was a stinging retort and Mac felt it; but another worshipful member of the Court—a dry, hard looking old blacksmith—put in a blow that finished the work and completely demolished the young lawyer.

"We might fine you," he said, "but we don't know which one of us you'd want to borrow the money from to pay it with."

The laugh was against Mac. He was a notorious borrower when he could find a lender. He has never jested with the Court since that rebuke.

Barnum's Last Story.

Barnum is always ready with a good story. His latest is the following, which is told of Elias Howe, jr., who has been very active in fitting for the war. Mr. Howe has spent thousands of dollars in this way, and taken so great an interest in military affairs that he has but little time to attend to anything else.

One day a very worthy Connecticut deacon called upon the gentleman with a subscription list. He wanted Mr. Howe to give something towards erecting a new church.

'A new church?' replied Howe; 'ah, a new church. I don't think I can give anything, because I am spending all my spare money for the war. Can't think of anything else.'

The deacon looked despondent. Mr. Howe seemed firm in his determination not to give a "red." At last he asked the deacon what the new church was to be called.

'The Church of St. Peter, sir,' was the reply.

'Ah, the Church of St. Peter,' replied Howe: "Well, as St. Peter was the only fighting apostle in the lot, I guess I'll have to give something. But I can't do much for St. Peter, as my time and money must be almost entirely devoted to Salt Peter.'

All diseases speaks to us solemnly and eloquently, except the dumb ague.

Garments for the Seat of War.—The breaches made by the artillery.

Bargain—A ludicrous transaction, in which each party thinks he has cheated the other.

Some people are so obtuse that one would hardly think they could have an acute disease.

Fancy runs most furiously when a guilty conscience drives it.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, Nov. 29, 1861.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE.

As the editor and proprietor of this paper is anxious to settle up his business, running over a period of twelve years, he will sell the presses, types, good will, &c., of the establishment, on *reasonable terms*.

The BEDFORD INQUIRER PRINTING OFFICE is one of the best paying country establishments in the State, as there are only two papers published in the County, and all official and orphans' court advertising, is published by act of assembly, in both papers. The rates for advertising and job work, are as high as in any part of the State. There are a large quantity of news type, nearly enough for two papers the size of this, and a splendid lot of job type, nearly new.

This is a rare chance for one or two persons who wish to engage in a good, profitable business.—Apply immediately or before the first of January, next. Nov. 22, 1861.

MASON AND SLIDELL.

The captured ministers to England and France, of the so-called Confederate States, have at last reached Fort Warren, in Boston harbor, where they can speculate on the vanity of human wishes, and the precarious tenure by which offices are held under Jeff. Davis.—They have had a rather adventurous voyage: first from Charleston to Cuba; then from Cuba to the spot where they were overhauled by the San Jacinto; then to Fortress Monroe; then to Holmes's Hole, and at length to Boston.—Even Fort Warren, which gives them rest, though not liberty, must be welcome, after such tedious voyaging.

We are yet to hear the view taken by the Government of Great Britain, of the seizure of these two men. Authorities differ in this country, says the Philadelphia Bulletin, and precedents are disputed. The only English oracle that has spoken is the *Albion*, of New York, which denies the right to seize them on the Trent, because it was a public vessel, carrying the mails from one neutral port to the other. But while arguing ably and temperately against the right to seize them, it declares that it does not believe it will cause a war between England and the United States.

The *Albion* also says that the so-called ambassadors were no ambassadors at all; but, their government not having been recognized, they were ordinary passengers. Here the editor is at issue with Mr. Jefferson Davis, who, in his message to the rebel Congress, distinctly declares that they were ambassadors, and that the United States, in capturing them, "violated the rights of embassy," seizing them while they were under the protection of a neutral nation. This being the view taken of the matter by the rebel authorities, it is not likely that Great Britain will trouble herself particularly about the arrest of the two gentlemen. She may complain of the detention and visit to a British vessel, and for this our Government ought to, and doubtless will, make reparation and apology. But of the seizure of rebellious American citizens, who were not ambassadors, she will not be likely to make a very serious matter. Her press will be violent, wrong headed, abusive and menacing. But this we are used to, and happily the Government is independent of the press, as the press is independent of the Government.

After the moderate and friendly speech of the United States Minister to England, Mr. Adams, and the friendly manner in which it has been received, the fears of trouble with England ought to be allayed. Even Lord Palmerston spoke cheeringly of the prospect of getting cotton in plenty from other sources than the Southern States, showing that there is no expectation of disturbing the blockade to procure it. It is rather sickening to hear his lordship whining about the American war, which he witnesses "with the deepest affliction, with an affliction which no words can express," and then to hear him say "it is not for us to pass judgment on such disputes." Why not! When was it not right for an English peer to judge of a plain question of civil government, a question of civilisation, of peace, of humanity? But this is wandering from the subject of Mason and Slidell. We do not anticipate more than a temporary flurry with England on their account; nothing so serious as the Oregon, the Fisheries, the Crampton, the San Juan and a dozen other little difficulties that have occurred between us. The speculators in stocks may try to turn it to advantage; but it will require something much more important to cause a rupture between the two Governments.

Court lasted only three days last week, and was a slim affair. On Wednesday evening a supper was given to Judge Kimmell, by the members of the bar. This was the Judge's last term of Court for this County.

It is reported by Telegraph from Richmond, that the traitors have removed their capital to Nashville.

REAPPOINTED.—Henry Nicodemus, Esq., was reappointed Clerk to the Commissioners last week. The only other applicant was Mr. B. F. Meyers of the Gazette. Mr. Nicodemus makes a good clerk, and is a wholesouled Union man, and the Commissioners deserve credit for reappointing him over a sympathiser with the secessionists. Meyers has the Somerset failing—*a love for office*.

Since writing the above, we learn that Jno. Palmer, Esq., was appointed Attorney to the Commissioners, over John Mower, Esq., a good Union man. Mr. Palmer is most bitter and loud-mouthed in his sympathy and defence of the traitors, consequently, we take back our praise of the Commissioners in the first case.

BODY RECOVERED.—We are informed in a letter from John Major, Esq., that the body of James Wesley Barnesly, who was drowned near Hopewell, during the great flood on the 2d inst., was found on an island near Brumbaugh's, and an inquest was held on it by Squire Major on the 23d inst.—Verdict, accidental drowning. He was an Englishman, and a stranger in Hopewell. He resided in Danville for three years, and enlisted from there in the 5th Regiment of Pennsylvania 3 months volunteers.

A correspondent in the *Gazette* ridicules the ladies of this place who are engaged in the laudable and patriotic employment of knitting stockings, and furnishing other necessaries for our brave Union soldiers. The editor approves his correspondent. The young man who wrote the article is well known, and the ladies need not notice the attempted wit and sarcasm of either— just consider the source.

TO PRINTERS.—One-half of the *Valley Star* Office, at Newville, Cumberland county, on the C. V. R. R., is offered for sale—the proprietor wishing to engage in other business. This is an excellent location, and a *paying* establishment. Full particulars may be had by addressing J. W. Miller, Newville, Pa.

A young child of Mr. David Dibert of Bedford Township, was burned to death some days ago, by its clothes catching fire. It is thought the accident was occasioned by matches with which it had been playing.

The Union School opened on Monday last, under the supervision of Mr. J. W. Dickerson.

Public Entertainment to Judge Kimmell.

The members of the Bedford Bar and some of the numerous personal friends of Judge Kimmell, deeming it proper that the occasion of his retirement from the Bench, should be made an opportunity for expressing their appreciation of his merits as a judge and his qualities as a man, invited His Honor to a public entertainment. The invitation having been accepted by Judge Kimmell, the entertainment came off at the Bedford Hotel, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 20th. The cloth having been removed on motion, Hon. Alex. King was chosen Chairman and Col. J. W Tate acted as Secretary. Maj. S. H. Tate then arose and stated that it was deemed appropriate that resolutions expressive of the esteem in which Judge Kimmell was held by those assembled should be passed by the meeting.

The following were then presented by B. F. Meyers and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in this retirement from the bench, of his Honor, Judge Kimmell, the Judiciary of our Commonwealth loses a brilliant ornament and our judicial district, an upright capable and worthy Judge.

Resolved, That during the past ten years, Judge Kimmell has discharged the ardous and responsible duties of his office, not only with great credit to himself, but with strict fidelity to the legal rights and the common good of the people of our county.

Resolved, That whilst we part regretfully with Judge Kimmell as the presiding officer of our Courts, we bid him farewell with the hope that in his retirement from the Bench his life may be as peaceful and happy as his administration of his office has been just and honorable.

Speeches were made by Messrs. Mower, King, Russell, Forward, Spang, Hall, Palmer, and Col. Tate, approving the resolutions.

On motion, Resolved, that the proceedings be published in the county papers, and that the press of the district be respectfully requested to copy them.

ALEX. KING, Pres't.

J. W. TATE, Sec'y

IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA, KEY WEST AND FORT PICKENS

ANOTHER BATTLE AT SANTA ROSA.

The steamer Cosmopolitan, A E. Crooker, commander, from Havana November 12, arrived at New York on Monday.

The Spanish fleet, bound to Mexico, are all ready to sail, and only await the arrival of vessels from Spain, now part due. The expedition goes down strong, and will bring about terms which can be accepted, or will levy on property and adjudicate.

The Cosmopolitan, on her outward trip, experienced, to the southward of Hatteras, a terrific gale from the southeast, commencing on the evening of the 2nd and lasting some thirty-six hours. On the 3rd, off Frying Pan Shoals, saw a large quantity of tent poles, ammunition boxes, &c.: also, part of a sparedeck of a steamer. On the 15th passed a vessel's quarter-boat and some spars. With the exception of two days have experienced heavy head seas and winds on the voyage home.

Dr. Savage, United States Vice Consul at Havana, who had been to Key West on business, and returned on the 10th inst., reports that one thousand five hundred Rebel troops were discovered by the Union patrol some twenty miles from the fort on Santa Rosa Island. The patrol immediately informed the commander of the fleet, who sent a force and shelled them off the Island with great loss. It is supposed the object was to get together some five thousand or more rebels—and with a forced march to Colonel Wilson's camp, make another night attack upon them. The greatest vigilance is exercised by the commander of the Zouaves.

Mr. John Petitt, pursuer of the steamer Cosmopolitan, has furnished some additional particulars of the last reported engagement on Santa Rosa Island, together with other general news of interest.

Mr. Savage, United States Vice Consul at Havana, left Key West on the 9th for Havana. Just as the steamer was about leaving a vessel came in from Fort Pickens with the news of the action on the Island. The patrol, on going their rounds, discovered what seemed to them Rebel uniforms in the chapparal, some distance off. They waited and watched for some time, when it became apparent that there was a force of Confederates secreted in the bushes. This was at a long distance from Fort Pickens, but convenient to the water, the Rebels having evidently been using the darkness of night to transport their troops to the rendezvous.

Information was despatched to Fort Pickens without delay, and the commander resolved to send the fleet down to the secret camp, and give the unsuspecting soldiers of Secessia a good drubbing while in a position where they could do no harm to the National forces. Accordingly, several vessels were ordered to quietly proceed to the designated place, and after getting within range, open fire. The order was executed with complete success. The ships at night anchored off the island, and within easy shooting distance of the Rebel camp, waiting until morning before opening the entertainment. At the first approach of morning the various batteries opened a sudden and murderous fire, striking; it seemed, the very heart of the Rebel camp, and scattering confusion and death among its occupants. A precipitate rush was made by the surprised troops for their boats.

They were soon crowded, and several capsized, all the while shot and shell, being poured among them, inflicting, it is believed, terrible loss, The fierce fire from our fleet continued for quite a length of time, and until the boats had safely landed their remaining passengers on the territory of Rebeldom. It is thought that there were some fifteen hundred in the encampment, which was so favorably located that it was almost a trap for our patrol force to drop into

The merest accident discovered the secret, and many believe that its discovery saved Col. Wilson's camp from an intended surprise, although the Zouaves are kept on the alert, and their Col. seems determined to be prepared in case of another attack.

The people at Key West are highly elated at the success of our arms, as are the loyal Americans at Havana.

CAMP CURTIN, Nov. 19, 1861.

MR. EDITOR:—Having been busily engaged for some time I could find no time to write, but now that the time is near at hand for our departure, thinking that our friends would like to hear our destination, I sieze upon the present opportunity to satisfy their curiosity.

Three new companies having come into our regiment, on Saturday, we were told we would have to march. Yesterday (Monday) Col. White formed the regiment and marched us down to the Capitol grounds, where we were soon joined by another regiment from Camp Cameron. After the companies had taken their positions, Governor Curtin made his appearance with the two flags, and made a heart cheering and patriotic speech. He told us our destination was South Caroline, and that we might yet witness the burning of Charleston, that den of *Vipers*. He told us also that less than twenty four hours would separate us from home, our kindred and our friends, and from the casualties of war, many of us would never return, and the thought was a sad one. Not a tear could be seen to dim a soldiers eye from the fact that all know they were engaged in a good cause, and the God of battles and of justice would watch over and care for us.

When he gave our Colonel the flag, he said take that *banner*, sir, and return with it, with HONOR or NEVER return. At these words the whole ground rang with shouts of applause, and I am proud to say, that the noble sons of old Bedford County were not behind. And here I might say, that they will stand by that glorious old standard while it continues to float, and when it falls *they* will fall 'neath its sacred folds.

We are going, friends, to the land that gave birth to secession. We expect to undergo many hardships. Our time of playing soldier is passed, and now that the reality has come, we must act. The government has said so, and we can but say amen to the call. We love our homes and the dear ones we left behind, but we love our *country* more, and if needs be we truly feel that we can give our lives as a willing sacrifice for the restoration of peace and freedom.

All the boys are in good spirits. The Captain is as jovial as usual, and we humbly pray that Mullin may long continue to wave o'er the land of the free and the home of the brave. I must close. Yours, &c.

JAMES H. MILLER.

The Retaliatory Measures.

Interesting Correspondence--Names of the Prisoners Selected to Await the Fate of the Rebel Privateersman, etc.

[*From the Richmond Enquerer, Nov.* 13.]

C. S. A. WAR DEPARTMENT,
RICHMOND, Nov. 9. 1861.

SIR: You are hereby instructed to choose by lot from among the prisoners of war of highest rank one who is to be confined in a cell appropriated to convicted felons, and who is to be treated in all respects as if such convict, and to be held for execution in the same manner as may be adopted by the enemy for the execution of the prisoner of War Smith, recently condemned to death in Philadelphia. You will also select thirteen other prisoners of war, the highest in ranks of those captured by our forces, to be confined in the cells reserved for prisoners accused of infamous crimes and will treat them as such so long as the enemy shall continue so to treat the like number of prisoners of war captured by them at at sea, and now held for trial in New York as pirates. As these measures are intended to repress the infamous attempt now made by the enemy to commit judicial murder on prisoners of war, you will execute them strictly, as the mode best calculated to prevent the commission of so heinous a crime.

Your obedient servant,

J. P. BENJAMIN.

To Brigadier General John Winder, Richmond, Va.

HEADQUARTERS DEPART. OF HENRICO,
RICHMOND, Va. Nov. 11, 1861.

Hon. J. P. Benjamin, Sec'y of War:

SIR- In obedience to instructions contained in your letter of the 9th inst., one prisoner of war, of the highest rank in our possession, was chosen by lot to be held for execution of Smith, recently condemned to death in Philadelphia. The names of the six colonels were placed in a can. The first name drawn was that of Col. Corcoran, Sixty-ninth Regiment N. Y. S. M., who is the hostage chosen to answer for Smith. In choosing the thirteen from the highest rank to be held to answer for a like number of prisoners of war captured by the enemy at sea, there being only ten field officers, it was necessary to draw by lot three captains. The first names drawn were Capts. J. B. Rickette, H. McQuade, and J. W. Rockwood. The list of thirteen will therefore stand: Colonels, Lee, Cogswell, Wilcox, Woodruff, and Wood, Lieut. Colonels, Bowman and Neff; Majors Potter, Revere, and Vodges; Captains Ricketts, McQuade, and Rockwood.

Respectfully your obedient servant,

JOHN H. WINDER, Brig Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEPART. OF HENRICO,
RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 12, 1861.

Hon. J. P. Benjamin, Sec'y of War, Richmond. Va.:

SIR: In obedience to your instructions, all the wounded officers have been exempted as hostages to await the result of the trial of prisoners captured by the enemy at sea. I have therefore made selections, by lot, of Captains H. Bowman and T. Keffer, to replace Captains Ricketts and McQuade, wounded.

The list of thirteen will now stand: Colonels Lee, Cogswell, Wilcox, Woodruff, and Wood; Lieut. Cols. Bowman and Neff; Majors Potter Revere, and Vodges; Captains Rockwood, Bowman, and Keffer.

Respectfully your obed't. serv't,

JOHN H. WINDER, Brig. Gen.

Important from North Carolina.

SECESSION FROM SECESSIA—A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT FORMED.

[*Correspondence of the New York Tribune.*]

HATTERAS INLET, N. C., Nov. 18, 1861.—The PROVISIONAL STATE Government for North Carolina, the establishment of which has been in contemplation for months past, was formally instituted to-day by a Convention of delegates and proxies representing forty five counties of the State. The following ordinances were unanimously adopted:

"*By the People of the State of North Carolina, as represented in Convention, at Hatteras, Monday, Nov* 18, 1861.

"*Be it ordained* by this Convention, and it is hereby ordained and published by authority of the same:

"I. That this Convention, on behalf of the people of North Carolina, and acknowledging the Constitution of the United States of America as the supreme law of the land, hereby declares vacant all State offices, the incumbents of which have disqualified themselves to hold them by violating their oaths to support the Federal Constitution.

"II. That the office of Governor of this Commonwealth having been vacated by the death of John W. Ellis, and by the active treason to the Union of his constitutional successor, Acting Governor Clark, therefore Marble Nash Taylor be hereby appointed and declared Provisional Governor of North Carolina.

"III. That the Constitution of this State and its amendments, together with the statues and laws thereof, as contained in the Revised Code put in operation January 1, 1856, be declared continued in full force; also such subsequent acts of the General Assembly as were not adopted in contravention of the National Constitution, or in derogation of its authority.

"IV. That the ordinance of the Convention which assembled at Raleigh on the 20th of May last, proclaimed the Secession of this Commonwealth from the Federal Union, such Secession being legally impossible, is of no force or effect; and said ordinance, together with all other ordinances and acts of said Convention, or of the General Assembly, made and done in pursuance of the treasonable purposes of the conspirators against the Union, is hereby declared *ab initio* null and void.

"V. That whereas it is desirable that this State shall be represented in the Federal Congress, and maintain her due weight in the councils of the Union, therefore the Provisional Governor be directed hereby to order special elections, in accordance with Chapter 69 of the Revised Code, as soon as practicable and expedient, in district or districts now unrepresented. And in view of prevalence of armed rebellion and disorder in many portions of this Commonwealth, the Governor is hereby directed to issue his certificates of election upon presentation of such evidence as shall satisfy him of the fact of an election.

"VI. That the Governor be authorized and empowered to fill such official vacancies by temporary appointment, and to do such acts as, in the exercise of a sound discretion, he may deem expedient for the safety and good order of the State."

The Convention has adjourned, subject to be reassembled upon the call of the President.

Governor Taylor has issued his proclamation ordering an election for the Second Congressional District, to be held on Wednesday, 27th inst.

The great seal of the State in possession of the Rev. Mr. Taylor, is a beautiful and very appropriate device. The Goddess of Liberty, representing the Federal Constitution, to the benefits of which North Carolina, typified by the Goddes Ceres is suing to be admitted. In the distance is a ship emblematic of the commerce of the State.

Thus has another of the Seceded States formally returned to her allegiance. May God speed the work now inaugurated in this good old Commonwealth, until her whole people shall be redeemed from rebel tyranny and usurpation.

IF you do, good, forget it; if evil, remember and repent of it.

THE BATTLE AT PIKETON.

We find the following in *The Frankfort Ky. Commonwealth*.

GREAT VICTORY AT PIKETON.—It is now certain that Col. Metcalfe's regiment and one Ohio regiment completely routed the rebels, about 3,000 strong, under "Cero Gordo" Williams, near Piketon. The rebels fled in every direction, and now are scattered through the mountains. The victory was complete, giving us command of an important mountain pass, and breaking up entirely the organization of the enemy. It will be impossible for them to concentrate again Northern Kentucky.

Col. John S. Williams was drunk at Piketon at the time the battle commenced, and report says run like a quarter-horse. Henry M. Rust was mortally wounded in the battle, and brought to Pretonsburg, where he died.

We get these facts from a gentleman who was at Pretonsburg at the time of the battle.

THE WAR IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Floyd's Retreat from the Kanawha.

The Cincinnati *Times* of Wednesday says: We published on Saturday a telegraphic despatch concerning Floyd's second retreat from Western Virginia. By the arrival of the *Allen Collier* we have some details of the retreat, by which, it seems, that this last run of the old Virginia traitor was the most disgraceful retreat of ten to twelve thousand. Our troops were just ready to attack him in front and rear, when, as at Carnifex, he gathered up in the darkness of the night and started on a hurried retreat.

General Benham's brigade was then in his rear, Floyd having about eight hours' start.—Benham started in pursuit, leaving behind everything that would prevent the speed of his troops. His brigade did some tall walking, the men preferring to do without rations if they could get a fight.

Floyd anticipated this pursuit, and at once ordered the destruction of everything that would retard progress. The most of his wagons and tents were burned. The road was strewn with broken camp-kettles, and tin-pans, cups, &c., which had been perforated with bayonets and then thrown away. *Even some of his cannon were dismounted and left by the road side.* His troops threw away knapsacks, guns, and other articles which encumbred them. Even Bowie knives, swords, and pistols were found in abundance on the road side.

The people along the road stated that the whole column seemed to be intoxicated, and were marching in a confused mass, frequently wantonly destroying private property as they passed along.

After marching about twenty five miles, General Benham came upon Floyd's rear guard, in the vicinity of Raleigh Court House. It consisted of a body of cavalry, in command of Colonel Croghan, who was formerly of the Federal army.

Our advanced skirmishers pitched at them promptly. The cavalry made a brief stand, and then took to their heels. One of our skirmishers, a clerk in the commissary's department, emptied the saddle of Col. Croghan's horse. Eight of the rebels were killed and others wounded. No aid was sent to the cavalry; in fact, the attack on them caused the main body to shove ahead more rapidly.

Want of provisions compelled Gen. Benham to give up the pursuit, after this skirmish. After the troops were rested, the brigade marched back to Gauley.

Col. Croghan was found by our men mortally wounded. The best care was taken of him, but he died in about four hours after he was found It is said he expressed regret that he had taken up arms against the Government, and died repentant. His body was brought back to Gauley, where it awaits the call of his friends.

Some think that if Gen. Rosecrans had been more speedy in his movements, he might have bagged Floyd. He had, however, to contend against high waters and a want of foraging facilities. Floyd accomplished nothing by his march into Western Virginia, except to completely demoralize his brigade.

EXCITEMENT IN RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Nov. 11.—The news of the destruction of the bridges created a greater excitement in Richmond even than the glorious tidings of the victory of Belmont. At this moment we are without any definite intelligence of the full extent of the disaster, whether one, two or three bridges have been burned, and what amount of damage has been done to the track; but the presence of any body of traitors in Tennessee, sufficiently strong to work out their malice in a manner so misehievous, is a fact by no means agreeable to consider. A full regiment, with a large body of laborers carrying all the necessary implements for the reconstruction, left town this morning for the scene of the ruin, beyond Bristol, which they will reach at an early hour to-morrow.

We have no intelligence, beyond what was known Friday, of the operation near Beaufort. It was stated on the street that the Government was in receipt of very full despatches up to the hour of midnight on Saturday, and this, taken in connection with the significant circumstance that not one of the higher officers of the administration, President, nor members of the Cabinet, nor Adjutant General, was visable yesterday at church or elsewhere, led everybody to suppose that momentous news had been received. The Cabinet, I hear, was actually in session at the President's House, where they dined *en famille*, deliberating upon the latest advices, but the nature of these has not as yet transpired.

The long delayed battle on the Potomac is believed now to be imminent. By the recent destructive rains, the Chesapeake and Ohio canal has been washed away, in many places beyond all hope of repair, and the very last source of supplies, other than the line of railway to Baltimore, has been cut off from Lincoln. Hence arises the imperious necessity to McClellan for a battle. Moreover, it is whispered out of doors that our generals at Centreville have been given *carte blanche* to carry on the campaign. So look out.

The angels of life and death were hovering over the habitations of those high in office last night. The Presidential mansion was gladdened by another little occupant yesterday, and this morning the Governor's house held a beautiful corpse; at half-past ten a sweet infant daughter of Gov. Letcher, four years old, passed away to heaven.

JOHN COCHRANE INDORSED IN KENTUCKY.

The Frankfort Commonwealth says of the speech of Col. Cochrane, concerning the slaves of rebels;

"The policy indicated by Mr. Cochrane is exactly right, and in accordance with the usages of civilized warfare. We hope to see it adopted by the Government. It should have been at first. Had it been, many lives of loyal citizens would have been saved that were lost through the wishy-washy and anomalous conduct of the Government toward traitors in arms. Since the commencement of this most unnatural war, it has been safer to be a rebel than to be loyal to the Government. The extreme punishment of treason has thus far been an 'oath of allegiance,' which a rebel will take with as much sang froid as he would a gin cocktail.

"Why should not the slaves of traitors in arms be confiscated to the use of the Government? *The Democrat* will not deny that slaves are property, as clearly so as are mules. It is right and proper to confiscate a mule, and put it to hauling transportation? If it is, why is it not equally right and proper to confiscate a slave for a driver of that mule? Both are property, and both are employed by the rebels in their attempt to destroy this Government. We believe in 'fighting the devil with fire. The rebels employ armed negroes, armed savages; they resort to all sorts of base means, even to piracy upon the high seas.—They poison wells, and when they can—as at Guyandotte—they resort to assassination. It is all stuff to talk about fighting such an enemy on 'high points.' The Government has been trying the experiment some eight months, with indifferent success. If we meet a rattlesnake in our path, we smash his head, if we can. Let this barborous rebellion be crushed out. We care not how, so it be done quickly."

ATTENTION, TEACHERS!

There will be a meeting of the teachers of Bedford Township, at the Boydstown school house, on Saturday the 30th day of November, inst., for the purpose of organizing a Township Institute.—Every teacher of the district is expected to be present. Others are invited to attend.

MANY TEACHERS.

Have you read the advertisement respecting "Dr. Leland's Anti Rheumatic Band," in another column. According to the report of those who have tried it—and who have been cured of the most violent attacks of Rheumatism by it—there is no remedy extant equal to this in cases of Rheumatism—and having no reason to doubt the statements we have heard in favor of the "Band," we cordially recommend its use to those who are afflicted with this disease. Be sure and read the advertisement most carefully. n29,1m

A pure healthy tonic, and one free from the deleterious and injurious effects sure to follow those in ordinary use, has long been felt to be a desideratum in the medical world. Such a tonic, and one so skilfully combined from the vegetable kingdom as to act in perfect accordance with the laws of nature, and thus soothe the weakest stomach, and at the same time allay nervous and other irritations, and tone up all the organs of which the human body is composed, is offered in Prof. Wood's *Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator*. Hence it is perfectly adapted to old and young. Reader, try it. Thousands have already done so, and the testimony is universal in is favor. Do not fail to read the advertisement in our paper.

MARRIED.

At the German Reformed parsonage, in Friend's Cove, on the 21st inst., by the Rev. C. F. Hoffmeier, Mr. CALEB H. HAMMERS of Napier Township, to Miss MARY C. SNOWDEN, of the Cove.

On the 21st inst., in Pleasantville, by the Rev. L. D. Reichman, Mr. ABRAHAM SCHNEBLEY to Miss HETTY CARRELL, both of Bedford Township.

DIED.

At his residence, in Londonderry Township, Bedford County, Pa., on Wednesday morning, the 6th of November, 1861, CORNELIUS DEVORE, Esq., in the 72d year of his age.

Mr. Devore was a native of Londonderry Township, where he constantly resided, up to the time of his death. He was a man of great industry and energy of character, and from his earliest manhood was actively engaged in the business pursuits of life. His numerous friends frequently importuned him to accept various important offices in the gift of the people, but nothing could induce him to leave the private walks of life—believing at all times, that "the private station is the post of honor." He knew no ambition beyond that of dispensing offices of friendship and kindness to his neighbors, and his numerous friends, and earning for himself the reputation of an intelligent and industrious American farmer. How well he succeeded, in this laudable ambition, every building on his beautiful farm, and his judiciously arranged fields, all abundantly testify. His hand was ever open to minister to the wants of the deserving poor and needy; and his house was the seat of the most generous hospitality. In his dealings, he was generous and scrupulously honest, and he passed through his long and active life "*sans peur et sans reproche*"—without fear and without reproach.—He survived his excellent and amiable wife, exactly two months, and has left behind him a large family of excellent and deservedly esteemed children.—His remains were interred in the family burial ground, on his farm, attended by his numerous family, and a large number of sympathising friends. *Requiescat in pace.*

"Weep not for him who dieth—
For he sleeps and is at rest;
And the couch wheron he lieth
Is the green earth's quiet breast."

On the 19th inst., Mr. DANIEL ZIMMERS, aged 32 years and 13 days.

In Friend's Cove, of Diptheria, on the 19th inst., SARAH ALICE, infant daughter of Mr. Emanuel J. and Sarah Diehl, aged 4 years, 4 mos. and 11 days.

On the 18th inst., EMANDA DIBERT, daughter of David Dibert, aged 3 years, 10 months and 2 days.

CHEAP GOODS.

MRS. S. E. SIGAFOOS,

HAS just received from the city, her usual *large stock* of rich and handsome

Fall and Winter Goods,

Such as, Silks, Merinos, Persian Cloths, Delaines, Valencias and Morleetique *Silks*, at 56 cents per yard!!!

Also, a large assortment of Shawls, Cloaks, Mantillas and Ladies Coats,—with a rich lot of Furs; such as Capes, Muffs, and Cuffs—together with a fashionable lot of *black Silk Velvet—black and fancy Straw Bonnets*; with Ribbons, Rushes, Plumes, Flowers, &c., &c.

A *new style* of WOOLEN GOODS—Sleighing Caps, Sontags, Wool Hoods, Scarfs, Gauntlets, Gloves, with embroideries, Nets, Laces, &c., and all kinds of Fancy Goods, too numerous to mention. Also, a large stock of bleached and unbleached Muslins, at 6, 8, 10 and 12½ cents per yard for *cash*.

N. B. All persons indebted over *six months* are hereby *notified* to call and settle their accounts without further notice, and by so doing save costs.

Bedford, Nov. 29, 1861. S. E. SIGAFOOS.

A STATEMENT.

Showing the aggregate amount of assessment and valuation of the several Boroughs and Townships of Bedford County, together with the amount of Taxes assessed thereon, agreeably to the provisions of the 11th section of the Act of Assembly, passed the 27th day of July, A. D., 1842.

DISTRICTS.	Seated Lands.	Unseated Lands.	Seated Lots.	Unseated Lots.	Horses.	Cattle.	Money at Interest.	Furniture over $300	Pleasure Carriages	Trades & occupat'ns	Offices above $200	Value of Watches.	Public Hacks.	Ag. Value for State & County purposes	Co. Tax at 3 mills & Relief 2 mills.	State Tax at 2½ m.
Bedford Borough,			$165 725	$6 795	$5 095	$1 128	$15 750	$4 600	$2 115	3 880	$131 61	$1 115	$1 305	$216 789	$1083 94	$541 97
Bedford Township,	222 455	132 88	2 400		15 340	5 390	4 950	3 000	4 090			10	70	274 568	1372 84	686 42
Bloody Run Borough,	2 742		25 313		1 852	824	4 952		344			140		35 770	178 85	89 42
Broad Top Township,	99 613	49 271	11 295		2 555	1 355				2 285		130		166 504	832 52	416 26
Colerain "	154 744	6 669			9 221	3 122	8 958		1 955	944				186 313	931 56	465 78
Cumb. Valley "	142 070	6 507	4 850		10 510	3 650	3 635		1 000	4 444				176 666	883 33	441 66
Harrison "	56 372	330			4 730	1 592	800		781					64 609	323 04	161 52
Hopewell "	61 000	2 402	425		5 085	1 358	2 280		320					72 870	364 35	182 17
Juniata "	89 563		1 977		5 102	3 406	2 730		560					103 338	516 69	258 34
Liberty "	44 857	455	627		2 750	1 130				2 275				52 094	260 47	130 23
Londonderry "	87 169	100	305		8 527	2 591	200		550	740				170 182	500 91	250 45
Monroe "	79 691	6 710	4 886		11 816	4 180	100		470	197				108 650	540 25	270 12
Napier "	167 899	2 432	1 243		4 010	2 705	3 900		660	450				182 790	913 95	456 97
Providence E. "	76 460	2 246			6 638	2 906			355	2 068				90 658	453 29	225 64
Providence W. "	63 654	1 790			4 295	2 030	300		460					72 531	362 65	181 32
Schellsburg Borough,	80	5 505	20 465	760	820	432			615	1 850				30 527	152 63	76 31
St. Clair Township,	172 885	6 983	10 725	429	12 523	5 551	2 774		2 480	2 300		120		217 784	1088 90	544 45
Snakespring "	90 338	1 389	690		5 335	1 690	3 169		1 161			50		104 822	524 11	262 05
Southampton "	77 267	2 213	425		7 367	2 965	910		125	500				91 772	458 96	229 48
Union "	115 763	1 146	1 427	177	7 560	2 800	5 980		380	1 750		60		186 983	684 91	342 45
Woodbury M. "	253 510	11 680	14 215		10 935	3 502	6 900		1 899	5 205				307 846	1539 23	769 61
Woodbury S. "	201 803	8 021	4 236		8 215	2 976	17 570		1 708	1 554		80		246 163	1230 81	615 40

SPECIAL STATE TAX.—Offices over $200, 2 per cent on every dollar thereof, President Judges excepted. Pleasure Carriages, Trades and Occupations and Public Hacks, one per cent. on every dollar thereof. Gold Lever, or other Gold Watches of equal value, one dollar each. Other Gold Watches, and Silver Lever Watches, seventy-five cents each. All other Watches of the value of $20 and upwards, fifty cents each.

I CERTIFY that the above is a correct statement of the aggregate amount of the assessment and valuation of the several objects and things made taxable by the laws of the Commonwealth, for County and State purposes, according to the returns of the several Borough and Township assessments, and published by authority of an Act of the General Assembly, entitled "An Act to provide for the ordinary expenses of the Government, &c," passed the 27th of July, 1842,—and that the Commissioners have appointed Monday, the 9th day of December, 1861, for determining whether any of the valuations of the Assessors have been made below a just rate, according to the meaning and intention of said Act.

By order of the Commissioners.

H. NICODEMUS, *Clerk.*

Commissioners' Office, Nov. 29, 1861.

A Day of Thanksgiving and Praise.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, ANDREW G. CURTIN, *Governor of said Commonwealth.*

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, every good gift is from above and comes down to us from the Almighty, to whom it is meet, right and the bounden duty of every people to render thanks for His mercies; Therefore, I, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do recommend to the people of this Commonwealth, that they set apart

THURSDAY, 28TH OF NOVEMBER NEXT,

as a day of solemn Thanksgiving to God, for having prepared our corn and watered our furrows, and blessed the labors of the husbandman, and crowned the year with His goodness, in the increase of the ground and the gathering in of the fruits thereof, so that our barns are filled with plenty: AND for having looked favorably on this Commonwealth and strengthened the bars of her gates and blessed the children within her, and made men, to be of one mind, and preserved peace in her borders; Beseeching Him also on behalf of these United States, that our beloved country may have deliverance from these great and apparent dangers wherewith she is compassed, and that He will mercifully still the outrage of perverse, violent, unruly rebellious people, and make them clean hearts, and renew a right spirit within them, and give them grace that they may see the error of their ways and bring forth fruits meet for repentance, and hereafter, in all godliness and honesty, obediently walk in His holy commandments, and in submission to the just and manifest authority of the republic, so that we, leading a quiet and peaceable life, may continually offer unto Him our sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State at Harrisburg, this sixteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty one, and of the Commonwealth, the eighty-sixth. A. G. CURTIN.

BY THE GOVERNOR: ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GOOD NEWS FROM THE EASTERN SHORE.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 22.—Intelligence has just been received that the rebels of Northampton county, Virginia, have laid down their arms to the number of 1800, and that the Federal troops have now full possession of that county, as well as Accomac. This restores the whole of the Peninsula to the Union.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 24.—Despatches to Gen. Dix, from Eastern Virginia, announce the capture of three rebel officers, a captain and two lieutenants. Seven cannon were also captured. They are all new and in good order. All traces of disloyalty seem to have disappeared in Accomac and Northampton counties.

County meetings are to be held to-morrow, to renew allegiance to the Federal Government

☞Reader have you seen Prof. Wood's advertisement in our paper. Read it; it will interest you.

Notice to Bridge Builders.

PROPOSALS will be received at the house of John Bridaham, on Tuesday the 10th day of December, 1861, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the rebuilding of the Bridge over Dunning's Creek, near Bridaham's, in Bedford Township, (to be built on the plan of the Plank Road Bridges.)

Proposals will also be received on Wednesday the 11th day of December, 1861, for repairing the Bridge across the Juniata, at Bloody Run. "The proposals will be received at the Bridge, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day."

By order of the Commissioners.

H. NICODEMUS, *Clerk,*

Nov. 29, 1861.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Bedford, Nov. 15, 1861.

Anderson James R.	Holt Mariah Mrs.
Burnis Susan Mrs.	McClangan Marion
Burns John Esq.	McAninch G. A.
Berkhammer Sarah Miss	McBride Henry Esq.
Cumfer, Kate Mrs.	McClary Mary A Miss
Corle John A. Esq.	Neal Jackson
Christ Elizabeth Mrs.	Persee Andrew
Evans Nathan Mr.	Readman Joseph
Guy Robert Mr.	Sellen John H.
Frederick Valentine	Stiffler John
Foreman, G. W.	Sherman Samuel
Gaylord Henry M.	Sparks Phebe Mrs.
Howell P. P. Esq.	Sewel Eva
Holderbom Henry	Schrock Edward
Baffer Wm. H.	Steel James
Haley Josiah	Selkers Elizabeth Mrs.
Hite Samuel	Thomas Mary Miss
Heaghen Laura Mrs	Webb Nathan
Johnson Joseph B.	Wiceskower Wm.
Isensmith Lloy Mrs.	Wolfferd Anna E.
Klahre G. T.	Weaver John A.
Kahns Mary C. Miss	Welsh John
Lyons James (colored)	Webbesy John J.
Laman A. J. Esq.	Tobias Molley 3
Timins Rachel	

WILLIAM KISER, *P. M.*

Nov. 23, 1861.

The Magazine for the Times!

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE,

The Best and Cheapest in the World for Ladies!

THIS popular monthly Magazine will be *greatly improved for* 1862. It will contain

One thousand pages of reading! Fourteen splendid Steel Plates! Twelve Colored Fashion Plates! Twelve Colored Berlin Work Patterns! Eight Hundred Wood Cuts! Twenty-four pages of Music!

All this will be given for only *two dollars* a year, or a dollar less than Magazines of the class of "Peterson." Its

THRILLING TALES AND NOUVELETTES

Are the best published anywhere. *All the most popular writers are employed to write originally for "Peterson."* In 1862 in addition to its usual quantity of shorter stories, *FOUR ORIGINAL COPYRIGHT NOVELETS* will be given, by Ann S. Stephens, Carry Stanly, Charles J. Peterson, and Frank Lee Benedict. It also publishes

FASHIONS AHEAD OF ALL OTHERS.

Each number, in addition to the colored plate, gives Bonnets, Cloaks and Dresses, engraved on wood. Also, a Pattern, from which a Dress, Mantilla, or Child's Dress can be cut out, without the aid of a mantua maker. Also, several pages of Household and other Receipts.

☞ *It is the best Lady's Magazine in the World. TRY IT FOR ONE YEAR!*

TERMS—ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

One Copy, One Year,	$ 2 00
Three Copies, for One Year,	5 00
Five Copies, for One Year,	7 50
Eight Copies, for One Year,	10 00
Sixteen Copies, for One Year,	20 00

PREMIUMS FOR GETTING UP CLUBS.

Three, Five, Eight or more copies make a Club. To every person getting up a Club of Three, Five, Eight or Twelve copies, an extra copy of the Magazine for 1862 will be given. To every person getting up a Club of Sixteen, two extra copies of the Magazine for 1862 will be sent.

Address, post-paid,
CHARLES J. PETERSON,
No. 306 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

☞ Specimens sent gratis, when written for.

Nov. 23, 1861.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE undersigned have just opened a large and elegant assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

We respectfully solicit a call by all in search of real bargains. The old credit, *never* pay *system* having exploded for the present our terms will be—

CASH OR PRODUCE.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Nov. 8, 1861.

PUBLIC SALE

OF REAL ESTATE.

THE subscribers will offer at public sale, on the premises, in Middle Woodberry Township, Bedford County, on Saturday the 21st day of December, next, all that lot or parcel of ground, late the property of Joseph Keagy and Barbara, his wife, viz:

17 Acres.

more or less, of limestone land; adjoining lands of G. R. Barndollar, Joseph Basser and others. Said land being all cleared, and having thereon erected a story and a half Log Dwelling House, frame stable and saw mill.

There is also a fine bearing young orchard on the place.

Terms.—One third in hand, at the confirmation of the sale, balance in two equal annual payments thereafter without interest, to be secured by judgments or Bonds and Mortgage.

JOSEPH M. SHOENFELT,
Guardian of the minor children,
BARBARA KEAGY.

Nov. 23, 1861.

CASH TERMS.

On account of the hardness of the times and the pressing demands for cash upon us, we have determined to come as near to *cash terms* as possible.

Hereafter we must have the *cash* for all Orphans' Court printing; Auditor's Notices, Estrays, &c.; also all Prothonotary's printing, occasional advertisements and handbills.

All new subscribers are also expected to pay their subscriptions *in advance.*

We do not think Executors, Administrators, and Auditors have need to complain at this charge of terms. They can almost at any time raise the few dollars that it will require to pay the Printer's bills. It will save bother to them, and be of no money benefit to us.

Old Quarters taken *at par* on all kinds of accounts.

SHRINER'S MASTER OF PAIN.

THE GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY,

For Sprains and Bruises, Burns and Scalds Rheumatic and Neuralgic Pains, Swellings, Stiff Joints, Paralysis, or Numbness of the Limbs, Pains in the Breast, Side or Back; Sore Throat, Tooth Ache, Frosted Feet, &c., &c., And for the Relief of, Pain Anywhere and Everywhere.

This is a most perfect preparation, and seldom fails to do good. It is harmless in its effects but powerful to relieve *Pain.* If you use it once you will not likely be without it again. You will find it a constant household friend, giving ease and relief just when needed. Keep it constantly on hand and it will save you many hours of pain and suffering. There is hardly a pain it will not ease.—There is hardly an accident that will occur where it will not be useful.

Should one of your family get burned or scalded, cover the burned part with a cloth of several thicknesses wet with the "Master of Pain," and keep the cloth saturated with it. In a short time it will draw all the fire out. It will cause a prickling sensation—this is the fire coming out. Keep it wet with the "Master of Pain" until the pain and prickling ceases. Let the wet cloth stay on for six or eight hours, after which apply some healing ointment or sweet oil. In nearly all cases of Pain or Soreness of the Chest, Throat, Side, Back, Spine, Limbs or Joints, it will give relief.—Rub it on freely with the hand or with a flannel cloth until the skin becomes heated and burning.

For soreness of the throat rub it on until it produces a little soreness.

For Croup use it in connection with the Cough Syrup, by rubbing it on the chest.

For Rheumatism and all deep seated pains, if the pain is not speedily removed by rubbing with the hand, lay a cloth wet with the liquid over the part affected, and pass a warm smoothing iron over it.

For Pains in the Breast, Side or Back, the same may be done.

For Tooth-ache, drop it on cotton, and apply it to the nerve of the tooth, also rub the gums and cheeks with it.

For Frosted Feet, apply the "Master of Pain" freely, and dry it in before the fire.

For Head ache rub it on the forehead.

It is called "Master of Pain." I did not give it this name—I don't like the name. When I first commenced making it it was without name or label. I made it and sold it by the ounce at my Drug Store. I had no idea then of making a business of it. Some who bought it called it Master of Pain, and by this name it became known for many miles round. And finally, when I had a label printed I was compelled to adopt the name, for by that name it was known. After all, the name is not so very inappropriate. It is used to alleviate or remove pain. It is put on wherever there is pain. Sometimes it will cause pain, but the result always is freedom from pain.

Reader—try it—take a bottle with you—use it whenever occasion requires—give it a fair trial.

Prepared by W. E. Shriner, Westminister Md. and for sale by H. C. Reamer and Adam Ferguson, Bedford Pa.; E. B. Ramsey, and Wm. States & Co., Bloody Run; John Nycum & Son, Fairview; D. A. T. Black, Rays Hill; N. N. Koons, Willow Grove; J. S. Shell, Shellsburg; F. D. Beegle, St. Clairsville.

Nov. 9, 1860.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Board of Military Auditors of the County of Bedford, and also to the different collectors of the Townships and Boroughs of said County, that they are required to meet at the public House of Maj. John A. Gump, in Bloody Run, on Wednesday the 1st day of Jan. 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of auditing the Military accounts, and where legal exonerations and abatements will be made. LEMUEL EVANS,

Brig. Gen. 1st Brig. 16th Div. P. M.

Brigadier General's Office, Nov. 22, 1861.

GO AND

C

REED'S NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS

To be sold for cash or produce only.

P. A. REED wishes to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has bought out the Stock of his brother, JACOB REED, and in addition, is receiving from Philadelphia, an elegant New Stock of Goods bought at Panic Prices, consisting of DRY GOODS, *Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, &c.* All of which have been bought at the Lowest Net Cash Prices, and will be sold unprecedentedly low for Cash or Country Produce.

The undersigned, determined to act upon the Principle that "a Nimble Sixpence is better than a Slow Shilling," can adopt the language of the Poet:

"Come One, Come All, this rock, shall fly,
From its firm base as soon as I."

Nov. 8, 1861. P. A. REED.

Teachers Wanted.

THE Board of School Directors of Monroe Township will employ seven or eight good, competent teachers. Apply immediately to the subscribers at Clearville.

OLIVER HORTON, *President.*

J. S. MESSERSMITH, *Sec'y.*

Nov. 22, 1861.

THE LADY'S FRIEND.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR 1862.

The World's Favorite.

For 32 Years the Standard Magazine. Pronounced by the Press of the United States, THE BEST LADY'S MAGAZINE IN THE WORLD, and the cheapest.

THE LITERATURE

is of that kind that can be read aloud in the family circle, and the clergy in immense numbers are subscribers for the Book.

THE BEST LADY WRITERS

in America contribute to its pages, and we have some that write for no other magazine.

THE MUSIC

is all original, and would cost 25 cents (the price of the Book) in the music stors; but most of it is copyrighted, and cannot be obtained except in "Godey."

OUR STEEL ENGRAVINGS.

All efforts to rival us in this have ceased, and we now stand alone in this department, giving, as we do, many more and infinitely better engravings than are published in any other work.

GODEY'S

IMMENSE DOUBLE SHEET FASHION-PLATES,

containing from five to seven full length Colored Fashions on each plate. Other Magazines give only two.

FAR AHEAD OF ANY FASHIONS IN EUROPE OR AMERICA.

Godey's is the only work in the world that gives these immense plates, and they are such as to have excited the wonder of publishers and public. The publication of these plates cost $10,000 MORE than Fashion-plates of the old style, and nothing but our wonderfully large circulation enables us to give them. Other magazines cannot afford it.—We never spare money when the public can be benefitted.

These fashions may be relied on. Dresses may be made after them, and the wearer will not subject herself to ridicule, as would be the case if she visited the large cities dressed after the style of the plates given in some of our so called fashion magazines.

OUR WOOD ENGRAVINGS,

of which we give twice or three times as many as any other magazine, are often mistaken for steel. They are so far superior to any others.

IMITATIONS.

Beware of them. Remember that the Lady's Book is the original publication and the cheapest. If you take Godey, you want no other magazine.

Everything that is useful or ornamental in a house can be found in Godey.

DRAWING LESSONS.

No other magazine gives them, and we have given enough to fill several large volumes.

OUR RECEIPTS

are such as can be found nowhere else. Cooking in all its variety—Confectionary—the Nursery—the Toilet—the Laundry—the Kitchen. Receipts upon all subjects are to be found in the pages of the Lady's Book. We originally started this department, and have peculiar facilities for making it most perfect. This department alone is worth the price of the Book.

LADIES' WORK TABLE.

This department comprises engravings and descriptions of every article that a lady wears.

MODEL COTTAGES.

No other magazine has this department.

TERMS, CASH IN ADVANCE.

One copy one year,	$ 3 00
Two copies one year,	5 00
Three copies one year,	6 00
Four copies one year,	7 00
Five copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club,	10 00
Eight copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club,	15 00
Eleven copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club,	20 00

And the *only* magazine that can be introduced into the above clubs in place of the Lady's Book is Arthur's Home Magazine.

SPECIAL CLUBBING WITH OTHER MAGAZINES.

Godey's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magazine both one year for $3 50.

Godey's Lady's Book and Harper's Magazine both one year for $4 50.

Godey, Harper, and Arthur will all three be sent one year for $6 00.

Treasury notes and Notes of all solvent banks taken at par.

Be careful and pay the postage on your letter.

Address L. A. GODEY.
323 Chestnut Street,
Nov, 23, 1861. Philadelphia, Pa.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Law Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of King & Jordan, having been dissolved by mutual consent; all persons indebted to said firm by note, book account or otherwise, are hereby requested to call without delay upon A. King, at Bedford, and make settlement. Attention to this matter may save costs. A. KING,

Nov. 8, 1861. FR. JORDAN.

$25! EMPLOYMENT! $75!

AGENTS WANTED!

WE will pay from $25 to 75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address ERIE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio.

Aug. 6, 1861.—ly

PROF. WOOD'S RESTORATIVE CORDIAL AND BLOOD RENOVATOR.

Is precisely what its name indicates, for while pleasant to the taste, it is revivifying, exhilerating, and strengthening to the vital powers. It also revivifies, reinstates and renews the blood in all its original purity, and thus restores and renders the system invulnerable to attacks of disease. It is the *only* preparation ever offered to the world in a popular form so as to be within the reach of all. So chemically and skillfully combined as to be the most powerful tonic, and yet so perfectly adapted to *as to act in perfect accordance with the laws of nature, and hence sooth the weakest stomach.* and tone up the digestive organs, and allay all nervous and other irritation. It is also perfectly exhilarating in its effects, and yet it is never followed by lassitude or depression of spirits. It is composed entirely of vegetables and those thoroughly combining powerful tonic and soothing properties, and consequently can never injure. Such a remedy has long been felt to be a desideratum in the medical world, both by the thoroughly skilled in medical science, and also by all who have suffered from debility; for it needs no medical skill or knowledge even to see that debility follows all attacks of disease, and lays the unguarded system open to the attacks of many of the most dangerous to which poor humanity is constantly liable. Such, for example, as the following: Consumption, Bronchitis, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Faintness, Nervous Irritability, Neuralgia, Palpitation of the Heart, Melancholy, Hypocondria, Night Sweats, Languor, Giddiness, and all that class of cases, so fearfully fatal if unattended to in time, called *Female Weakness and Irregularities.* Also Liver Derangments or Torpidity, and Liver Complaints. Diseases of the Kidneys, Scalding or Incontinence of the Urine, or any general derangement of the Urinary Organs, Pain in the Back, Side, and between the Shoulders, predisposition to Slight Colds, Hacking and Continued Cough, Emaciation, Difficulty of Breathing, and indeed we might enumerate many more still, but we have space only to say, it will not only cure the debility following Chills and Fever, but prevent all attacks arising from Miasmatic Influences, and cure the diseases at once, if already attacked. And as it acts directly and persistently upon the biliary system, arousing the Liver to action, promoting, in fact, all the excretions and secretions of the system, it will infallibly prevent any deliterious consequences following upon change of climate and water; hence all travelers should have a bottle with them, and all should take a table spoonful at least before eating. As it prevents costiveness, strengthens the digestive organs, it should be in the hands of all persons of sedentary habits, students, ministers, literary men. And all ladies not accustomed to much out door exercise should always use it. If they will they will find an agreeable, pleasant, and efficient remedy against those ills which rob them of their beauty; for beauty cannot exist without health, and health cannot exist while the above irregularities continue. Then again, the Cordial is a perfect Mother's Relief. Taken a month or two before the final trial she will pass the dreadful period with perfect ease and safety; *There is no mistake about it, this Cordial is all we claim for it.—Mothers, try it!* And to you we appeal to detect the illness or decline not only of your daughters before it be too late, but also your sons and husbands, for while the former, from false delicacy, often goes down to a premature grave rather than let their condition be known in time, the latter are often so mixed up with the excitement of business that if it were not for you they too would travel in the same downward path, until too late to arrest their fatal fall. But the mother is always vigilent, and to you we confidently appeal; for we are sure your never failing affection will unerringly point you to Prof. Wood's Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator as the remedy which should be always on hand in time of need. O. J. WOOD, Proprietor, 444 Broadway, New York, and 144 market street, St. Louis, Mo., and sold by all good Druggists.—Price One Dollar per Bottle.

Sold by B. F. Harry, Bedford.

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm heretofore existing and trading under the name and title of J. M. Shoemaker & Co., has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to said firm will call on J. M. Shoemaker who is authorized to settle the books and notes of said firm. All accounts not settled by the 1st of December, 1861, will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. A word to the wise is sufficient.

J. M. SHOEMAKER, & CO.

Bedford, Oct. 11, 1861.

A CARD.

The subscriber having purchased, the goods of the late firm of J. M. Shoemaker & Co., and in addition having received a large supply of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

he will sell strictly for cash or produce or on four months credit to good and punctual customers, at the old stand of J. M. Shoemaker & Co. Call, see and examine for yourselves at Anderson's Row.

Oct. 18, 1861. J. M. SHOEMAKER.

LADIES READ THIS.

NEW MILLINERY STORE.

MRS. E. V. MOWRY has just returned from the city with a new stock of fashionable

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

such as Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons, Plumes, Flounces, Rushes, Tapa, Laces, &c.

Velvets of all colors, and velvet ribbons of all widths, corded silks and silks of every variety.—Ladies dress caps, black and white, also zephyrs and shetland wool of all shades, sewing silk of all colors, cheap for cash.

Ladies call and examine for yourselves, Store East Pitt St., opposite Mr. R. Fyan's.

Oct. 18, 1861.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the matter of the application of Elias Deli, Executor of John Snowberger, dec'd, to sell or mortgage the Real Estate of said dec'd, to pay debts, the undersigned, appointed to take the testimony and report the facts, will meet the parties interested at his office, in Bedford, on the 11th day of November, 1861, at 1 o'clock.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Oct. 18, 1861. Auditor.

Administrators' Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscribers, on the estate of Hamilton Scott, late of Bedford Township, dec'd., all persons indebted to said Estate, are hereby notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN W. SCOTT,
JOSEPH HUTCHISON,
Nov 1, 1861. Admrs.

FISH!—A large stock of Mackerel and Herring Just received, and fo sale cheap at J. M Stoemaker & Co's. cheap store.

June 22 1860.

KEROSENE LAMPS at Dr. Harry's.

Dec. 21, 1860.

TINSEL ZEPHYR all colors at Dr. Harry's

Dec. 21, 1860.

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and nasty habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently, vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S

Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every where prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as ERUPTIVE and SKIN DISEASES, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE, or ERYSIPELAS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLOTCHES, BLAINS and BOILS, TUMORS, TETTER and SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, RHEUMATISM, SYPHILITIC and MERCURIAL DISEASES, DROPSY, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, and, indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITIATED OR IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in "*impurity of the blood*" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC,

are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: *Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice,* and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.

LOWELL, MASS.

B. F. Harry, Bedford; Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run; G. B. Amick St. Clearville; J. Breneman, Woodburry; George Gardill, West End; J. E. Colvin, Schellsburg; and by dealers generally.

Sept. 28, 1860.

ALL kinds of Groceries just received, and for sale cheap, at Shoemaker's cheap store, No. 1 Anderson's Row

June 29, 1860.

GREAT CURE.

DR. LELAND'S ANTI RHEUMATIC BAND,

IS THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR

Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia,

AND A SURE CURE FOR

ALL MERCURIAL DISEASES.

It is a conveniently arranged Band, containing a medicated compound, to be worn around the Waist, without injury to the most delicate persons, no change in habits of living is required, and it entirely removes the disease from the system, without producing the injurious effects arising form the use of powerful internal medicines which weaken and destroy the constitution, and give temporary relief only. By this treatment, the medicinal properties contained in the Band, come in contact with the blood and reaches the disease, through the pores of the skin, effecting in every instance a perfect cure, and restores the parts afflicted to a healthy condition. This band is also a most powerful ANTI-MERCURIAL agent, and will entirely relieve the system from the *pernicious* effects of Mercury. Moderate cases are cured in a few days, and we are constantly receiving testimonials of its efficacy in aggravated cases of long standing.

PRICE $2,00, to be had of Druggists generally, or can be sent by mail or express, with full directions for use, to any part of the country, direct from the Principal Office.

No. 409 BROADWAY, N York.

G. SMITH & CO., Sole Proprietors

N. B.—Descriptive Circulars Sent Free.

For sale by B. F. Harry, Bedford.

☞AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.☜

June 28, 1861

THE INQUIRER

published every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the brick building, opposite the "Mengel House," by

DAVID OVER.

TERMS:

If paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, $1.75; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrages are paid—except at the option of the litor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will regarded as a new engagement.

☞Su scribers outside of the County must pay advance.

Advertisements not exceeding a square,(10 lines,) erted three times for $1—every subsequent in- tion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same pro rtion. Each fraction of a square counted as full square. All advertisements not specially dered for a given time will be continued until bid. A liberal deduction will be made to those o advertise by the year.

Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and omptly and on reasonable terms.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

John Palmer,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.

Office in Juliana Street, nearly opposite the Mengel House."

April 19, 1861.-tf

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Attorney at Law and Land Surveyor

WILL attend with promptness to all busine entrusted to his care.

Will practice in Bedford and Fulton Counties.

☞Office in Juliana Street, one door North of he "Inquirer" office.

Dec. 24, 1858.

John Major,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Hopewell, Bedford County.

COLLECTIONS and all business pertaining to his Office will be attended to promptly.

Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate. Instruments of writing carefully prepared. Also, settling up partnerships and other accounts.

May 3, 1861.

R. D. BARCLAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care.

☞Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.

March 26, 1858.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Pratice in the Law, and will promptly attend to al business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of Mengel oHuse and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

MANN & SPANG

June 1,—1854. tf.

DENTIST.

C. N. HICKOK,

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations in Dentistry. Teeth filled, plugged, regulated, &c., and if such be required, from one to an entire set.

Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

DR. B. F. HARRY

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professiona services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.

Nov. 5, 1857.

Dr. F. C Reamer,
Physician and Surgeon.

Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged) at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.

Feb. 19, 1857.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

WHEREAS, Daniel Sleighter, late of Monroe Township, Bedford County, dec'd, died, seized of the following Real Estate, to wit:

One tract of land, being the mansion place, containing one hundred and eighty acres, more or less, situate in Monroe Township, and County of Bedford, aforesaid leaving issue, ten heirs, or the children of heirs, to wit: Mary, intermarried with John Garlick, who died and afterwards was married with John Hall, and is now dead, leaving issue seven children, viz: Adam, Daniel, Catharine, Sarah, Barbara, Abraham, and Nicholas Garlick, Washington Hall and Margaret Hall, all residing in Bedford County, except Daniel Garlick, whose residence is unknown, Nicholas Sleighter, Sophia, widow of James G. McFarland, dec'd, John Sleighter, Daniel Sleighter, Louisa Anna, intermarried with Barclay Marcley, Matilda, intermarried with Sol. Feight, Rachel, who was intermarried with Abraham Garlick, and is now dead, leaving issue three children, to wit: Joseph, Catharine and Peter Garlick, Jos. Slighter, all residing in Bedford County and William Sleighter, residing in Blair County, California.

Notice is therefore hereby given that in pursuance of a writ of Partition or Valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition or Valuation on the premises, on Tuesday the 29th day of October, 1861, when and where all parties may attend if they see proper.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Oct. 4, 1861.

BEDFORD RAIL ROAD.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

All delinquent subscribers to the Capital Stock of the Bedford Rail Road Company, are hereby notified, that they will be released from the payment of the 12 per centum interest chargeable under the charter of the Company, by making pay of the money due from them within thirty days from the 10th day of October, 1861; or by giving their notes payable with interest from date,

By order of the board, J. P. REED. Treasurer.

Oct. 11th, 1861.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned appointed to distribute the money arising from the sale of the Real Estate of Wm. May, hereby gives notice, that, he will for that purpose, meet the parties interested, at his office, in Bedford, on Saturday the 9th day of November, next, when and where all may attend.

JOHN MOWER,

Oct. 25, 1861. Auditor.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend applying to the Orphans' Court, at next November term, for a discharge as administrator of the estate of Allen Conley, late of Napier Township, dec'd.

Oct. 25, 1861.-* URIAH CONLEY.

NEW GROCERY,

Corner of West Pitt and Juliana St.

THE subscriber is opening at this well known stand, a well selected stock of Confectionaries, Tobacco, Segars and Groceries, consisting in part of coffee, brown, crushed and pulverized sugars, refined and golden syrups, baking molasses, young hyson, imperial and black tea, chocolate, corn starch and flavoring extracts, chease, corn brooms, painted buckets, dusting, wall, scrub, horse, shoe, tooth and hair brushes; *Confectionaries*, such as plain and fancy candies, fruited candies and flavored jellies; water, butter and sweet crackers.—*Foreign fruits*, oranges, lemons, figs, raisons, prunes, dates, currants, citrons, filberts, walnuts, cream nuts, almonds, pea nuts; *Tobacco*, congress plug, sweet plantation, natural leaf, rough and ready, Lynchburg, smoaking, a superior article, cut and dry, &c., &c., *Cegars*, opera, sixes, half Spanish, and a variety of other brands. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

All kinds of country produce taken at the highest market price. But no goods sold on credit.

J. B. FARQUHAR.

Nov. 8, 1861.

Administrators' Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscribers, on the estate of R. H. Hutchison, late of Bedford township, dec'd., all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH HUTCHISON,
JNHN W. SCOTT,

Nov. 1, 1861. Admrs.

CASH STORE.

THE undersigned has purchased J. Reed's stock of Merchandise, and will continue the trade at the old stand, and sell positively for ready pay only. Goods sold low for cash, or approved country produce.

P. A. REED.

Nov 8, 1861.

READ! READ! READ!

WE the undersigned have used Roraback's Compound Chemical Soap, for washing clothes, and cheerfully recommend it to the families of Bedford as an article of indispensable utility, cleansing the clothes with one third the labor and time usually occupied by use of the common soap.

Mrs. ANNIE D. SHUCK, Mrs. LUCINDA MENGEL.
" M. S. HARTLEY, " ELMIRA OVER,
Mrs. MARY ELSERODE.

J. B. FARQUHAR is Agent for the sale of Family Wrights for the Borough of Bedford, and any who may wish to purchase a wright, he will furnish with enough soap to give it a fair trial, and will give them a Family Wright gratis if he does not demonstrate the fact that the soap can be made at a cost of one cent per pound. Five pounds will put out a large washing, and by putting the clothes to soak in the evening, they can be put out by 8 o'clock in the morning, thus saving three fourths of the day and a great deal of labor and sickness. Many families give from 50 to 75 cents per week, for washing, who, by this method can save from $20 to $30 per year.

Don't fail to call soon.

Bedford, Nov. 15, 1861.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
Philadelphia.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs; and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors. EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President.

GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary.

Nov. 16, 1860.-zz

OATS WANTED.

5,000 BUSHELS OF OATS wanted immediately, for which the CASH will be paid upon its delivery at Camp Thomas, Cumberland, M.D

H. K. BUTLER,
Quarter Master 2nd Potomac Reg. Home Brig.

Oct. 18, 1861.

Old Postage Stamps.

OLD postage stamps and envelopes will be exchanged for new ones, at the Bloody Run Post Office, for six days from the date of this notice. After that time all letters with the old stamps upon them will be sent to the dead letter office.

ELI B. RAMSEY,
P. M. Bloody Run.

Oct. 18, 1861.-*

CAUTION.

Whereas my wife, Rebecca, has left my bed and board without any just cause. I therefore warn all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting.

DAVID L. SUTERS.

Oct. 11, 1861

STRAY SHEEP.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, living in St. Clair Township, about the 1st June, last, thirteen head of Sheep, all white, one with a bell and several with horns—a piece out of the ear of each—no other marks recollected. The owner or owners are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

Oct. 25, 1861. SAMUEL CLARK.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration, having been granted to the subscriber, on the estate of George Ickis, late of Bedford Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN W. ICKES,
St. Clair Township, Administrator.

Oct. 25, 1861.-*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

IN the matter of the citation to Jacob Biddle, Trustee of Peter Biddle, to file an account of his trust. The undersigned appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, to take the evidence, find the facts, and report the same to the aforesaid Court, will sit for the purposes of his appointment, at his office in the Borough of Bedford, on Tuesday, the 5th day of November, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where, all parties interested are notified to attend.

JOHN PALMER,
Auditor.

Oct. 25, 1861.

PROTHONOTARY'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the account of Wm. Trout, committee of Nicholas Boor, a lunatic, has been filed in the Prothonotary's Office, and the same will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas, in and for said County, for confirmation, on Tuesday, the 19th day of November, next.

S H. TATE, Proth'y.

Proth'y's Office, Oct. 25, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW VOLUME. On the seventh of September, 1861, THE NEW-RORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE commenced the twenty-first year of its existence; THE DAILY TRIBUNE being some months older and the SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE somewhat younger. For more than twenty years, this journal has labored in what its conductors have felt to be the cause of Humanity, Justice and Freedom, endeavoring to meliorate the condition of the oppressed and unfortunate, to honor and encourage useful exertion in whatever sphere, and, to promote by all means the moral, intellectual and material advancement of our country. It has aimed to be right rather than popular, and to espouse and commend to-day the truth that others may not be willing to accept till to-morrow. In pursuing this course, mistakes have doubtless been made and faults committed; but, having in all things incited our readers to think and judge for themselves rather than adopt blindly our own or others' conclusions, we believe we may fairly claim for this journal the credit of having qualified its readers to detect and expose even its own errors. To develop the minds of the young by the most general, thorough and practical Education, and to encourage and stimulate Productive industry, through free grants of Public Lands to actual settlers and cultivators, as also through the protection of immature or peculiarly exposed branches from too powerful foreign competion, and among the aims to which this journal has adhered through good and evil report, and which it steadfastly commends to American patriotism and philanthropy.

As to the Civil War now devastating our country, we hold it to have originated in a Rebellion more wanton, wicked, inexcusable, than was ever before known—a Rebellion in the interests of the few against the many—a Rebellion designed to raise higher the walls of caste and tighten the chains of oppression. Having done all we could without a surrender of vital principles to avoid this War, and witnessed the forbearance, meekness, and long suffering with which the Federal Government sought to avert its horrors, we hold it our clear duty, with that of every other citizen, to stand by the nation and its fairly chosen rulers, and to second with all our energies their efforts to uphold the Union, the Constitution, and the supremacy of the Laws. And, though the Rebellion has become, through usurpation, deception, terrorism, and spoliation, fearfully strong, we believe the American Republic far stronger, and that the unanimous, earnest efforts of loyal hearts and hands will insure its overthrow. But on all questions affecting the objects, the scope, and duration of this most extraordinary contest, we defer to those whom the American People have clothed with authority, holding unity of purpose and of action indispensable in so grave an emergency.

In a crisis like the present, our columns must be largely engrossed with the current history of the War for the Union, and with elucidations of its more striking incidents. We shall not, however, remit that attention to Literature, to Foreign Affairs, to Agricultural Progress, to Crops, Markets, &c., &c., which has already, we trust, won for THE TRIBUNE an honorable position among its cotemporaries. Our main object is and shall be to produce a comprehensive newspaper from which a careful reader may gain a vivid and faithful history of the times, not merely in the domaine of Action but in that of Opinion also. As our facilities for acquiring information increase with years, we trust that an improvement in the contents of our journal is perceptible, and that, in the variety and fulness of intelligence afforded, we may still hope to "make each day a critic on the last." In this hope, we solicit a continuance of the generous measure of patronage hitherto accorded to our journal.

TERMS.

DAILY TRIBUNE (311 issues per annum)	$6
SEMI-WEELY (104 issues per annum)	$3
WEEKLY (52 issues per annum)	$2

To Clubs—*Semi-Weekly*; Two copies for $5; five for $11 25; ten copies *to one address* for $20; and any larger number at the latter rate. For a club of twenty, an extra copy will be sent. For a club of forty we send THE DAILY TRIBUNE gratis one year.

Weekly; three copies for $5: eight copies for $10; and any larger number at the rate of $1 20 each per annum, the paper to be addressed to each subscriber. To clubs of Twenty we send an extra copy.

Twenty copies *to one address* for $20, with one extra to him who sends us the club. For each club of One Hundred, THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent gratis for one year.

When drafts can be procured it is much safer than to remit Bank Bills. The name of the Post-Office and State should in all cases be plainly written.

Payment always in advance.

Address, THE TRIBUNE, No. 154 Nassau St., New-York.

Nov. 1, 1861.

Drugs and Books.

H. C. REAMER,
Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.,
At the Stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Window Glass, Glassware, &c. Jus received a large stock of American, French, an English perfumery. Also a great variety of fine Soaps for Toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonics, Hair Dyes, that will colour various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnais, Segar cases, &c.,

Also, have and will keep constantly on hand a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

Also, dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religous, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Note and Receipts.

☞ Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞ Physicians, Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 9, 1859

NOTICE.

HAVING debts of our own to pay, we respectfully call upon all persons knowing themselves to be in our debt, to pay up—

This notice is not intended for those of our friends who pay us promptly, but especially for a certain large class, who having purchased our goods, never trouble themselves about paying for the same—

Many of the latter having had the use of our capital so long, must really imagine they have a better right to it than ourselves.

To this class we now say, in language which we hope they will not misunderstand—*we want at least a portion of your means in their hands*—to meet our own liabilities—and if kind invitations to "pay up" avail not—we will try a harsher though unpleasant remedy—and that very shortly.

Aug. 16, 1861. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

BLANK DEEDS,

A superior article, for sale at this offic

April 8, 1859.

THE SCIENCE of Education and art of Teaching, by John Ogden A. M., at Dr. Harry's.

Dec. 21, 1860.

EXTRA Family Flour, Corn Meal and Rye Chop, for sale at Farquhar's new Grocery.

Aug. 9, 1861.

Iron City College

$85.00

Pays the entire cost for Tuition in the most popular and successful Commercial School in the country. Upwards of TWELVE HUNDRED young men from TWENTY-EIGHT different States, have been educated for business here within the past three years, some of whom have been employed as Book Keepers at salaries of

$2000,00 per Annum,

immediately upon graduating, who knew nothing of accounts when they entered the College.

☞Ministers' sons half price. Students enter at any time, and review when they please, without extra charge.

For Catalogue of 86 pages, Specimens of Prof. Cowley's Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a large Engraving of the College, inclose twenty-five cents in Postage Stamps to the Principals. JENKINS & SMITH,

Feb. 8, 1861. Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

A first-rate farm of limestone land, in Morrison's Cove, containing about 181 acres, 100 of which are cleared and balance well timbered. The farm is well watered. The improvements are a good two story Frame House, Log House, Log Barn, &c. There is a good orchard upon the premises. The farm adjoins Bloomfield Furnace, lies half a mile from the Hollidaysburg Turnpike, and four miles from Martinsburg. There is a ready market at the door for all kinds of produce, and the land is in a high state of cultivation.

ALSO,

166 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn—stable, &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO,

Two lots of ground in Broadtop City, with a new two story rough cast dwelling house thereon.

ALSO,

A house and lot of ground in Clearville.

ALSO,

Three tracts of land in Southampton Township, formerly owned by Wm. Oss, adjoining lands of Arnold Lashley, Artemas Bennett and others.

ALSO,

A grist mill in the "Dutch Corner," formerly owned by Jacob Beard—within about 5 miles of Bedford, with about 40 acres of land belonging to the same—dwelling house and out buildings thereon erected.

ALSO,

160 acres best quality of prairie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison Co., Iowa,

ALSO,

Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha City, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination on the ground, and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO,

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A lot of ground in the City of Dacotah, Nabraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good *bank notes*.

O. E. SHANNON.

Sept. 13, 1861.

Trees! Trees! Trees!

THE undersigned invite attention to their large and well grown stock of

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

Shrubs, &c., embracing a large and complete assortment of

APPLES, PEARS, PEACHES, PLUMS, CHERRIES, APRICOTS, and NECTARINES, Standard for the Orchard, and Dwarf for the garden.

ENGLISH WALNUTS, SPANISH CHESNUTS, HAZLENUTS, &c., RASBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, CURRANTS and GOOSEBERRIES, in great variety.

GRAPES, of Choicest Kinds.

ASPARAGUS, RHUBARB, &c., &c. Also a fine stock of well formed, bushy

EVERGREENS,

suitable for the Cemetery and Lawn.

DECIDUOUS TREES

for street planting and a general assortment of

Ornamental Trees & Flowering Shrubs.

ROSES of chioce varities, CAMELLIAS, BEDDING PLANTS, &c.

Our stock is remarkably thrifty and fine, and we offer it at prices to suit the times.

☞Catalogues mailed to all applicants.

Address EDWARD J. EVANS & CO,
Central Nurseries, York, Pa.

Sept. 20, 1861.

Allegheny Male

AND

FEMALE SEMINARY,
Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

CHARLES H. GERE, A. B. Principal.
MISS A. L. BRIM, Preceptress.
MISS L. J. BRIM, Teacher on Piano Forte.

THIS Institution, under the supervision of the above named persons assisted by other competent teachers, affords a full course in Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Languages, and Belles Letters. In Music, Painting, &c., it gives extended instruction. The winter term opens Oct. 17th Students admitted at any time.

Habits of health, system, and promptness, views, moral, social and domestic, are here made prominent objects of education.

That the physical powers, as well as the mental may be cultivated, Calisthenic exercises are necessary—here the students meet each day for systematic exercise.

$22 50 will pay for board, including furnished room, room rent, fuel, and tuition in common English per term of eleven weeks. Extras, at moderate charges, even *less* than heretofore, or the circular calls for.

Students prepared for the highest classes in College.

For circulars, or particulars, address.

CHARLES H. GERE,
Rainsburg, Bedford County, Pa.

Dec. 21, 1860.

A *Beautiful assortment* of Kerosene Lamps and Shades *just received* at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book store.

Nov 9, 1860.

BEAUTIFUL Roses in bloom now, suitable to winter blooming in the house, at Lynch's Nursery.

Oct. 4, 1861.

MENGEL HOUSE,

JULIANA STREET,
BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Spring, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms.

ISAAC MENGEL, JR.

April 18, 1860.

JUNIATA MILLS.

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform his patrons and the public generally, that he still continues to manufacture and keep constantly on hand, cloths, cassimers, satinetts, flannels, blankets, &c., all of which, he will sel cheap for cash or exchange for wool, also

Carding and Fulling,

for which he would call special attention, as he possesses superior facilities and machinery, especially adapted to this branch of the business, and feels confident he can do work superior to any other establishment in the county.

☞Terms for carding and fulling stricly cash All letters on business should be directed to Bedford Pa., where they will receive prompt attention.

JOHN LUTZ.

April 9, 1861.-z

ATTENTION HOME GUARDS.

YOU can get good Rifle Powder, Water Proof Gun Caps, and Lead, at FARQUHAR'S New Grocery.

May 10, 1861.

A Large lot of Mercersburg Stone and Earthen Ware, just received at FARQUHAR'S New Grocery.

May 10, 1861.

Northern Light.

THE cheapest and best light in use, can be had by buying Coal Oil perfectly pure, inodorous and free from smoke while burning, at $1.00 per gallon, at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.

Nov. 16, 1860.

ALL *private families* and *hotel keepers*, should fully consider the value of using the CONCENTRATED LEAVEN, in connection with flour for making bread, rolls, buckwheat cakes and pastry. This compound is free from all impurities. For sale at the Drug and Book Store, of Dr. B. F. Harry.

Aug. 30, 1861.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased for a term of years, the large and convenint brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana Streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOTEL," and lately kept by Mrs. Cook.

This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS," and persons attending Court will find the house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charged will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attaches to this hotel and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

March 30, 1860.

Paper Hanging and Painting.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the public that he intends carrying on the Paper Hanging and Painting business, in Bedford, and vicinity. He will put out work, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

He has a sample book of all kinds of wall paper, which can be seen at his office, and paper can be had from him at city prices.

He may be seen at the old INQUIRER office.

April 6, 1860.

SAMUEL RADEBAUGH.

To the People of Bedford
AND
ADJOINING COUNTIES.

T. M. LYNCH, at Bedford Nursery, offers for sale at war prices, a general stock of fruit trees, consisting of all the choicest varieties of apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, nectarines, quince and dwarf pear trees of finest kinds, Lawton Blackberry, Raspberry, including Brinckle's Orange, Goosberries that will not mildew, cherry and dutch Currents, Strawberries, finest varieties, Grape roots of choicest kinds, Rhubarb and Asparagus, also Evergreen Vines and Creepers, Roses, fifty varieties of perpetual bloomers of all colors and shades.

My stock is remarkably thrifty and will be sold for cash much lower than traveling agents are selling at, who have to bring their stock a great distance and thereby injuring them very much by exposure. The above stock is raised in Bedford County soil and climate, and can be had fresh from the soil.

All orders promptly attended to and trees sent as directed by hack or otherswise. For further information address a few lines to

T. M. LYNCH,
Oct. 4, 1861. Bedford, Penn'a.

WANTED.

AN experienced workman will be given liberal wages and constant employment, in a wolen manufactory, if application be made immediately. One acquainted with all branches of the business is desired. A married man with a small family will be prefered. All letters, inquiring for further particulars, will receive prompt attention.

Address the subscriber at Bedford; Pa.

JOHN LUTZ.

Oct. 4, 1861.-c

CALL and see a large and beautiful assortmen of coal oil lamps, of the latest styles just received and for sale cheap at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.

Nov. 16, 1860.

OSWEGO corn starch, the best article at Dr Harry's.

Dec. 21, 1860.

MRS. HALE'S RECEIPTS for the *million* at Dr. Harry's.

Dec. 21, 1860.

AN *excellent article* of KEROSENE just received at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

Nov. 9 1860.

GRAPE Roots, from one to four years old, finest kinds, at Lynch's Nursery.

Oct. 4, 1861.

ROCK POWDER just received, and for sale by

March 22, 1861. A. L. DEFIBAUGH

SHETLAND WOOL, all colors, at Dr. Harry's.

Dec. 21, 1860

DWARF pear trees, at Lynch's Nursery.

Oct. 4, 1861.

HARD TIMES

MADE EASY!

Good News for the Unemployed.

1000 *CHANCES TO MAKE MONEY.*

ONE MILLION DOLLARS

WORTH OF

WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
AND
SILVER-PLATED-WARE

TO BE DISPOSED OF ON

AN ENTIRELY NEW
AND
ORIGINAL PLAN.

25,000 *AGENTS WANTED!!*

All persons desirous of procuring an agency in this

NEW ENTERPRISE,

Should send on their names at once, enclosing a three cent stamp to pay postage, and receive by return of mail

A PREMIUM CATALOGUE

Containing

OUR INDUCEMENTS,

Which afford

A RARE CHANCE

TO MAKE

MONEY

without risk, together with

FULL PARTICULARS

Relative to this

NOVEL PLAN!

To insure prompt and satisfactory dealings, address all orders to

GEORGE G. EVANS,
439 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

May 10, 1860.

SHRINER'S

BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP,

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Pain and Weakness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.

From the Rev. Samuel Yingling.

BEDFORD, Nov. 8, 1860.

Mr. W. E. SHRINER—Dear Sir: Upon several occasions I have used your Balsamic Cough Syrup, in my family and also on one occasion myself—when worn by frequent preaching, and with the happiest results.

SAMUEL YINGLING.
BEDFORD Nov. 3, 1860.

W. E. SHRINER—SIR: As you are about to introduce your Balsamic Cough Syrup into our County I will give you my experience with it, which you are at liberty to use if you think proper, some two years ago a box that was lost on the Pennsylvania Central R. R. found its way to my store. opened the box and found it to contain your Balsamic Cough Syrup. I had never heard of it at tha time but a Mr. Aughinbaugh from your state happened to be present and said it was one of the best cough remedies in use and happening to need a caugh medicine in my family I determined to give it a trial, and so well pleased was I with its effects that I gave bottles of it to my friends all of whom agree with me in pronouncing it the best cough remedy they have ever met with. We have used it for Coughs, Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough, and in every case it gave the most signal relief.—Yours truly,

ADAM FERGUSON.

I used in my family some of the Cough Syrup refered to by Mr. Ferguson, and fully concur in the opinion expressed by him.

WM. AGNEW.

We used Shiners' Balsamic Caugh Syrup and consider it the best Cough Medicine we ever used

LEVI SMITH

Prepared by W. E. Shriner, Westminister Md. and for sale by H. C. Reamer and Adam Ferguson, Bedford Pa.; E. B. Ramsey, and Wm. States & Co., Bloody Run; John Nycum & Son, Rays Hill; N. N. Koons, Willow Grove; J. S. Schell, Shellsburg; F. D. Beegle, St. Clairsville.

Nov. 9, 1860.-zz

UNION HOTEL,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public, that he has leased the above named Hotel, in the old and well known Globe building, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, and recently in the occupancy of Jonathan Horton, dec'd, where he will be happy to see his friends and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

Boarders taken by the day, week, month and year.

JOSEPH ALSIP.

Bedford, Nov. 2, 1860.

DWELLING HOUSES

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber hereby offers at private sale two brick dwelling houses, situated in the town of Bloody Run. Both houses ar new and in good order, the lots are the usual size.

The subscriber occupies one of the houses, and will cheerfully show both to any one who may call on him.

JOHN M'ELHANY.

June 21, 1861.-tf.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

BLANK Exemption Judgment Notes, Executions Summons, Subpœnas, Constable Sales, &c for sale at this office.